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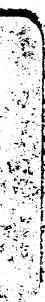
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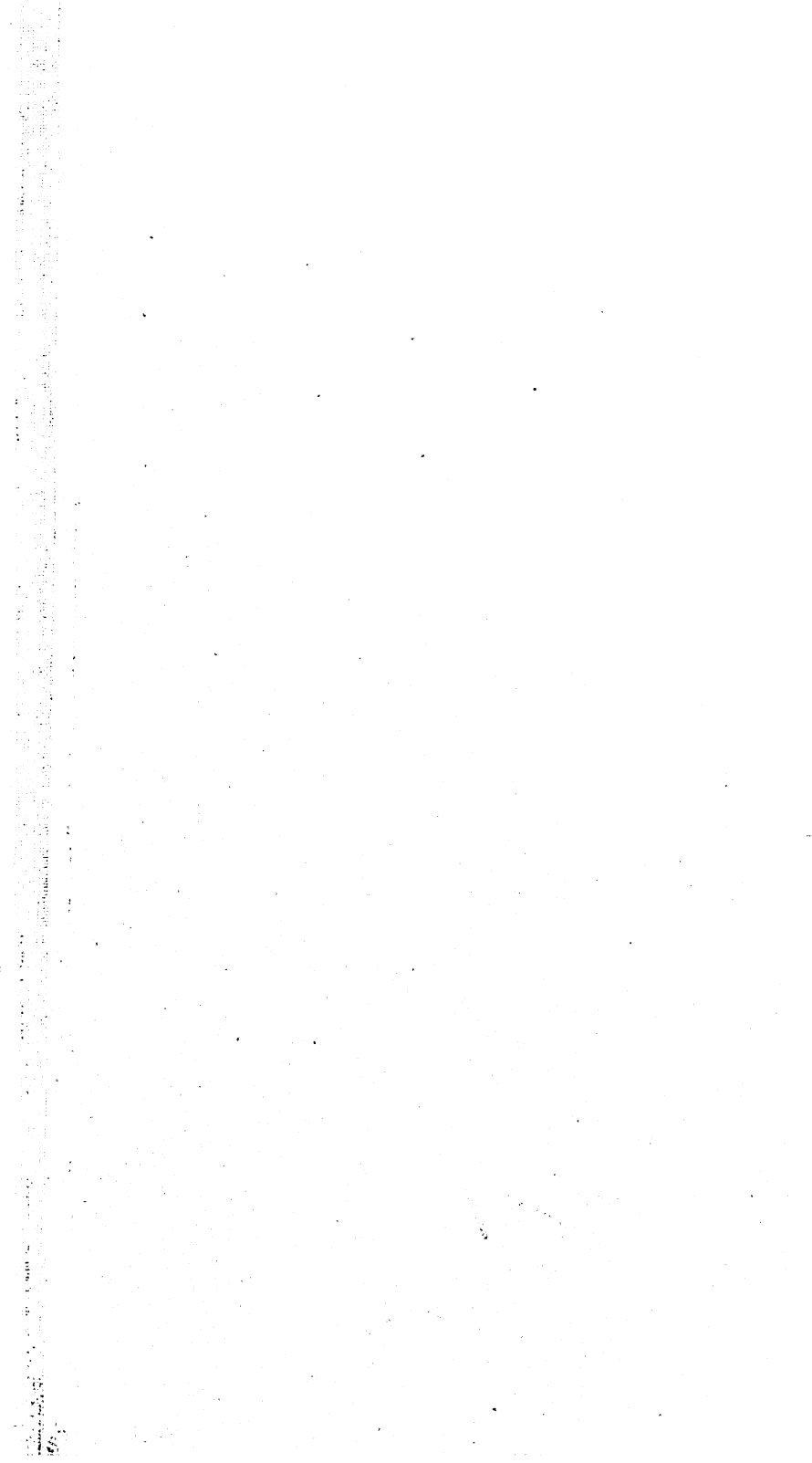
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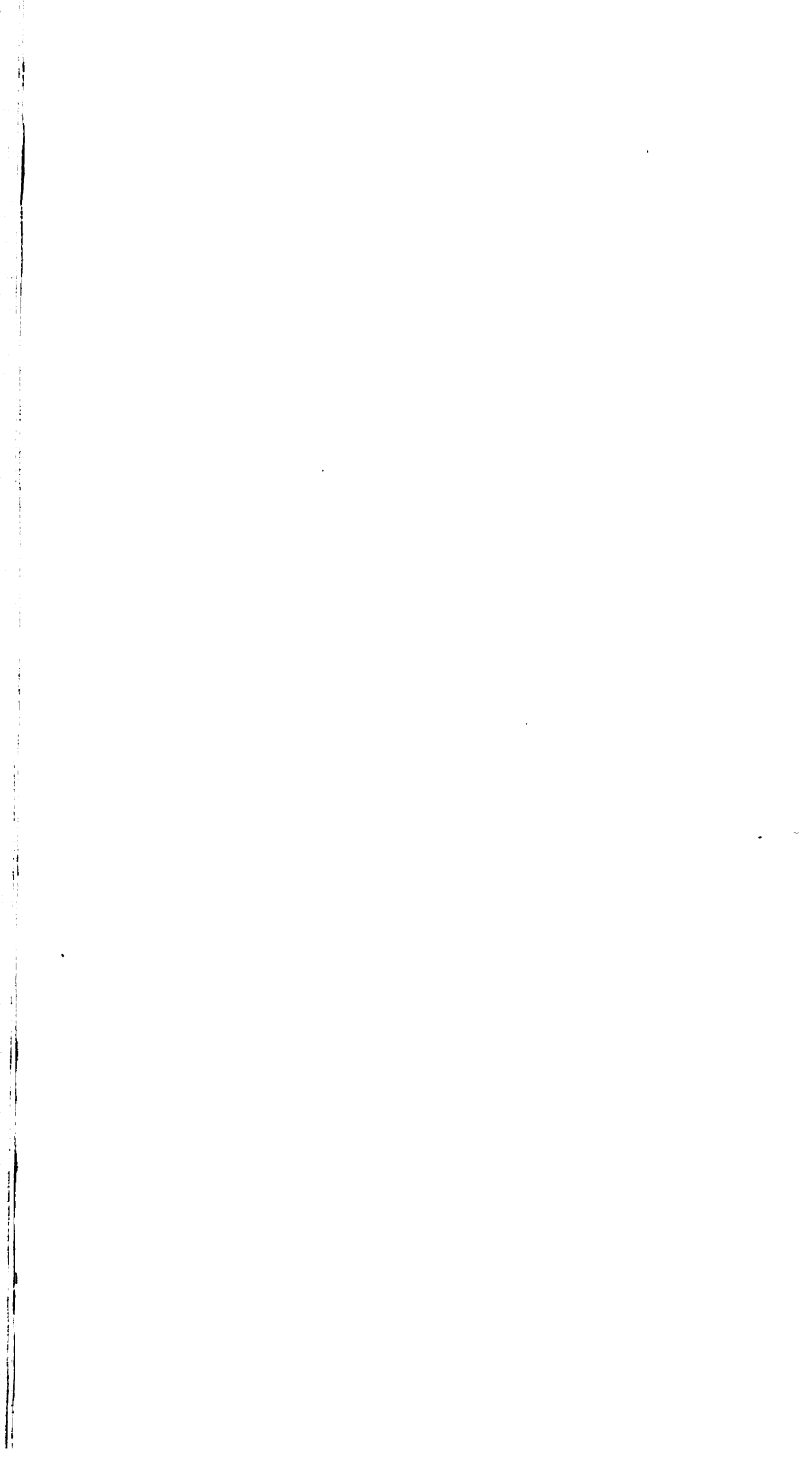
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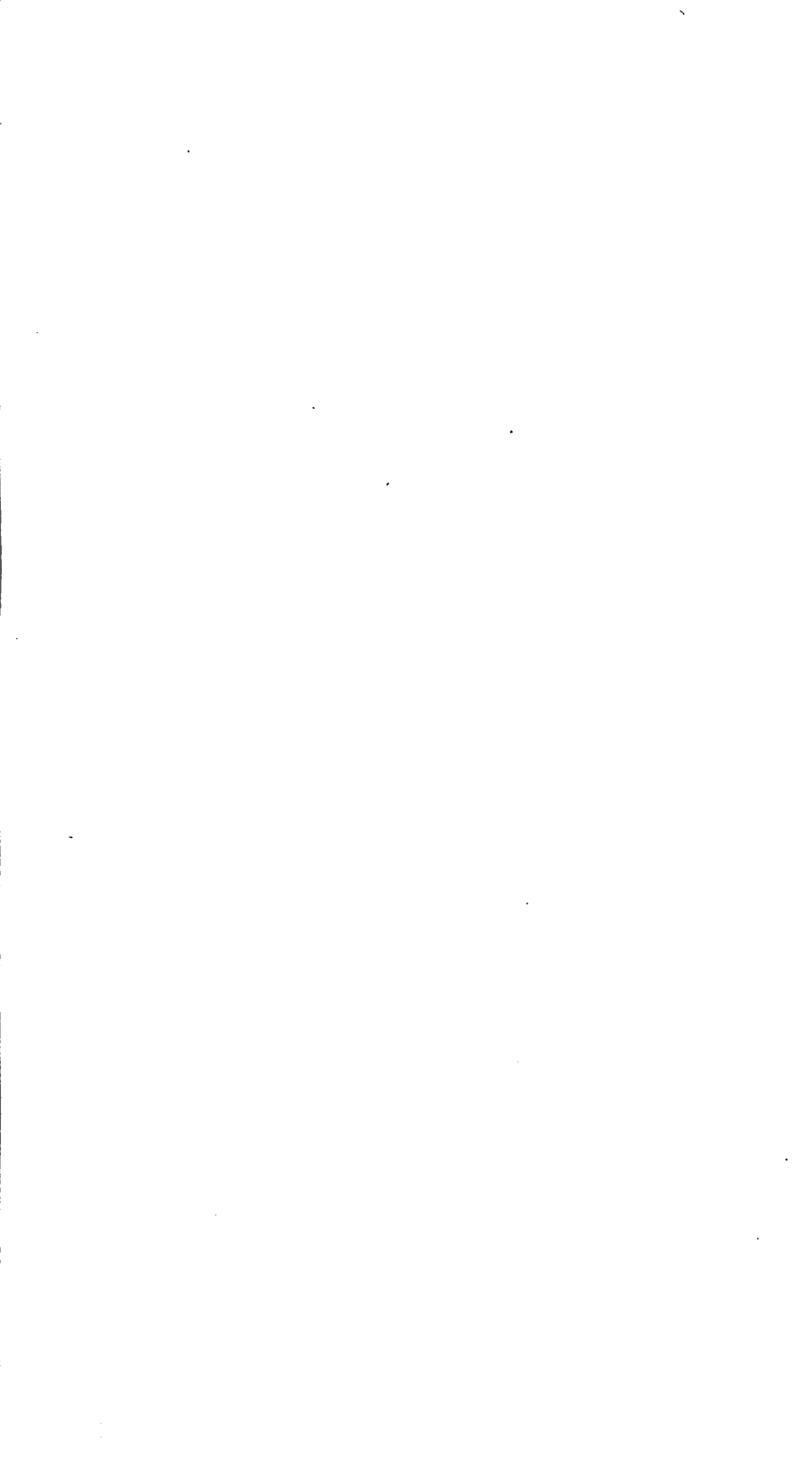


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Anna Williams

SKETCHES

*Presented to R. W. Hall M.D.
by the Author.*

EARLY HISTORY

OF

MARYLAND.

By THOMAS W. GRIFFITH.



BALTIMORE:

Printed and Published by Frederick G. Schaeffer.

.....
1821.

District of Maryland, s. s.

Seal **Be it remembered,** That on the eighth day of November, the forty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America, THOMAS W. GRIFFITH, of said District, hath Deposited in this Office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author in the words following, to wit:

"Sketches of the Early History of Maryland, by Thomas W. Griffith."

In conformity with the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also the Act, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof, to the Arts of Designing, Engraving and Etching, Historical and other Prints."

PHILIP MOORE, *Cpk. Dist. Md.*

THOMAS W. GRIFFITH
CLERK
V. GRIFFITH

SKETCHES
OF THE
EARLY HISTORY
OF
MARYLAND.

IN the year 1634, Leonard Calvert, appointed Lieutenant-general and Governor of Maryland, by his brother Cecelius, Lord Baltimore and proprietary, George Calvert, another brother, and about two hundred colonists, having sailed from England the year before, and wintered in the West India islands, landed and fixed themselves on the north side of the Patowmack river, a few miles from the mouth of it, and called the place St. Mary's.

This was effected without any opposition from the natives of the country, who it would appear according to Mr. Bozman's researches, were subjects of Opitchapan, Powhatan's successor or of the same confederacy, and governed by a youthful Werowance or viceroy and a regent of the name of Archihan. They received a satisfactory compensation, were much reduced and terrified by their northern neighbours of red men, and willing to receive the protection of allies so enlightened and warlike as were the new colonists.

These being in part, gentlemen of affluence, well provided, arriving at a favorable season, and countenanced, though not encouraged, and sometimes opposed by the earlier settlements of the Virginia colonists on the south, and the Swedes and Dutch on the north, did not encounter the distress and defeats

which had usually attended such settlements. Besides the Governor and his brother, we find the names of Jerome Hawley, Thomas Cornwallis, Richard Gerrard, Edward Wintour, Frederick Wintour and Henry Wiseman, Esqs. Capt. John Hill and Messrs. John Satunders, Edward Cranfield, Henry Green, Nicholas Fairfax, John Baxter, Thomas Derrel, John Medcalfe, and William Saire, of whom, Messrs. Hawley and Cornwallis were appointed by Lord Baltimore, to be assistants to the Governor, or Councillors. Captain Henry Fleete, who they found at Piscataway on landing, assisted them materially.

They lived in the same houses, and cultivated the same grounds with the red people, and in the utmost harmony, until one of the Virginia council, named William Clayborne, who had procured a license to trade, and established factories on Kent Island and near the Susquehannah, excited the Indians living within the territories granted to Lord Baltimore, but who were pacified or overawed when the Governor had forcibly dispersed the intruders soon after.

George Calvert, the first Baron of Baltimore and father of the proprietary, who had named the son after his patron, Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, was born at Kipling in Yorkshire and educated at Oxford University, which he represented in Parliament afterwards; filling the office of Secretary of State, but was rather one of the Secretaries of the Council of State as then organized, and the King had granted him part of Newfoundland, which he called Avalon, visited and made some improvements there, but vainly attempted to colonize. He had been one of the society or company for settling Virginia in 1620, and had, on account of difficulties encountered during his residence there, as a Roman Catholic, to which religion he had become a convert and thereby forfeited all his offices, except that of a Privy Councillor, in which he was continued during the life of James I. the promise of another particular grant from the King; it was rather an exemption from the forfeiture incurred by that company, than an encroachment on former grants, for the successor to the crown to bestow on Cecilius the son, the unsettled lands on the Chesapeake, and from the sea to the source of the Patowmack; the former were supposed

to extend from the 38th to the 40th degree of north latitude, as described in the charter, and Sir John Harvey, the then viceroy of Virginia, politely waited on and tendered his civilities to his brother, the Governor.

In that act, the province which Lord Baltimore intended to call *Crescentia*, was named *Maryland*, by King Charles, in honor of his royal consort, who was Henrietta-Maria, daughter of Henry IV. of France.

It does not appear that these colonists were actuated by an over pious zeal to convert the heathen, or the extravagant project of finding a passage to the east through the western continent; but, out of respect for their religion, they planted the cross, and after fortifying themselves, plainly and openly set about to obtain by the fairest means in their power, other property and homes, where they should escape the persecutions of the religious and political reformers of their native country at that period.

The land was granted Lord Baltimore according to the most liberal *tenure* of the times, two Indian arrows a year; the colonists were exempted from English customs or taxes here, and entitled to protection from that kingdom, at home or abroad, as native born subjects. Although there were clauses which a British attorney-general in 1680, declared to be, "not agreeable to the laws there," laws could only be made here with the advice and consent of the freemen or their deputies; and, if amongst the grants, there was power to make ordinances given to the proprietaries, there is an exception of much liberality towards the people, which was, that, "no person should be deprived of member, life, freehold, goods or chattles," by such ordinances; and the act became a model for succeeding grants.

According to the conditions of plantation of the proprietary, as contained in "*The Landholder's Assistant*," each colonist was entitled to *one hundred acres* for himself, as much for his wife and *fifty acres* a piece for his children and servants, in perpetuity, on payment of *twenty pounds of wheat* per hundred acres, per annum. There were to be baronies as well as manors for larger tracts, than which there could not be a greater inducement for independent settlers; and some, by paying the

passages of others, obtained, with their services, the land rights of upwards of twenty persons or two thousand and three thousand acres ; no privileges were enjoyed for such large estates except that of being able to lease them out again, and no baronies were ever granted, though a court-baron and court-leet were held on one or two occasions, and there was a fine or tax, upon sales of land, equal to the quit rent of a year, on each sale or alienation ; for a majority of the *freeholders* here, would necessarily be composed of lesser tenants, and feudal service was becoming odious every where.

With expressions of gratitude for his personal exertions, the proprietary added to his brother's powers, those of Admiral, Chief Judge and Chancellor ; and it is stated that the Governor immediately proceeded to appoint a Secretary and Sheriff, military officers, Commissioners of the Peace and Coroners, and that, with Jerome Hawley and Thomas Cornwallis, councillors who came out with him, he issued an order to encourage emigration by offers of land. The colonists were soon assembled, once within, the very year in which they arrived, as is stated in Chalmer's Annals, for the purpose of legislation and police, secured to them by the charter ; but there are no copies of their laws and very imperfect notes of their proceedings, for the first three or four years. It may now appear strange, but the first difficulty was, where the making of laws should commence ; yet, such has often been the effect of the use of terms like those of the charter, wherein Lord Baltimore was to make laws, "*of and with the advice, assent and approbation*" of the freemen. Those that were forwarded by the proprietary, were rejected by the Assembly ; those drawn up by that body, were refused by him, and the Assembly persisted until they succeeded.

From the list contained in Mr. Bacon's collection, it appears that the latter included bills for swearing allegiance, for the liberties of the people, for laying out church glebes and for the support of the proprietary. The Assembly also were obliged, for want of established laws and courts of justice, to try an agent of Clayborne's, of the name of Thomas Smith, whom they had taken after a combat of pinnaces in the bay, in which some lives on both sides were lost, and condemned as a pirate, pas-

sing a bill of attainder against his principal, then gone to England to seek in vain that redress which, however unwillingly, the government of Virginia had been obliged to refuse him. Assemblies were composed of the Governor, as President, Jerome Hawley, Thomas Cornwallis and John Lewger, Esqs. his councillors, summoned by writs of the Governor; as were the chief officers of the province, for some years; sitting as individuals in their own rights, and also as proxies for some others, and all the freemen who should chuse to attend; and all were freemen, except hirelings, paupers and servants. The number of votes with the proxies, about seventy. Mr. Lewger, who had lately arrived, was also appointed by the proprietary, Collector, Treasurer and Secretary of the province, and acted as such to the Assembly, and Surveyor-general, Judge in causes testamentary and conservator of the peace by the Governor, who also appointed him his deputy, when absent in 1638, but was by him suspended for a short time, for committing to Captain Fleete, extravagant and unlawful authority. When re-appointed, he was also made attorney-general. Captain Robert Wintour, then lately arrived, was made a Councillor early in the year, and in the course of the summer Mr. Hawley died.

Among the acts passed at a Session held at St. Mary's, five years after they arrived in the country, that is, 1639, we find the first relating to the House of Assembly itself. Here, upon writs being issued by the Governor, delegates elected by the freemen were to sit as burgesses, one or two for each hundred, with the persons specially called by the Governor, and such freemen as had not consented to the election of others, or any twelve or more of them, including always the Governor and Secretary. Their Acts being assented to by the Governor, were to be as binding as if the proprietary, and all the freemen had been present, until assented to or rejected by him: and it was intended that those Assemblies should be called once in three years, at least, as it is believed.

After providing that the Governor should hold courts of justice, and the Secretary take probats of wills, they proceeded to extend a limited jurisdiction to the commander of Kent, who was Captain George Evelyn; some of its original settlers sub-

mitting willingly. Tobacco planters were required to plant corn also. The debts due the proprietary were to be preferred, and none for wine or spirit, to be recovered until all others were discharged; swearing all to administer justice according to the laws or laudable usages of this province when provided, and renewing the rights of all as English born subjects, according to the great charter of England; establishing the trial by jury of twelve freemen at least, after indictment, in criminal cases. The Governor had with Captain Robert Wintour and John Lewger, held a county court at St. Mary's, in which a grand jury presented Clayborne and Smith to the Assembly, and Thomas Baldridge was appointed Sheriff and Coroner, for one year. County Courts rose with the counties, in the persons of the commander and commissioners, their powers and jurisdiction being very limited, with appeals to the provincial court, which consisted of the Governor and Council, at that time, as well as from the Governor, as Chancellor. It is stated in manuscript notes obligingly communicated by T. Harris, Esq. clerk of the Court of Appeals, that it was a practice to hold the Provincial Court at different places, and also, for one of the council to be placed at the head of the commission for the county courts, for some time, as commander of such county.

There were certain powers given to the captain of the military band, then probably Mr. Cornwallis, who had captured Smith, and was the Governor's deputy during some absences; and a Treasurer, who was Mr. Giles Brent, then made a member of the council also, was to pay all the public charges on the order of the Governor and Council. These were first raised by a duty of five pounds in one hundred of all tobacco exported except to England, Ireland and Virginia; and not exceeding twenty thousand pounds were voted for the erection of a *water-mill*, to be levied on all the inhabitants, as the Governor and Council should direct.

Thus an article of which it was once endeavoured to prevent the consumption in the parent country, became the medium staple here instead of wheat or money, in so short a time; and although its importation from other countries was prohibited there, this source of revenue must have diminished greatly, when

that government interdicted the direct trade from the colonies to other countries. From the impost thus levied, it is to be concluded, that such interdictions of trade in the staple, were not anticipated by the colonists and they were never willingly assented to by them or by the proprietaries, as will be seen hereafter.

The cultivation of tobacco appears to have been accompanied by, if it did not produce the introduction of slavery in Maryland, negroes being already the labourers of other colonies, where that or sugar was planted; and, it was at this early day thought necessary by some, to deprive them of a full and equal enjoyment of the privileges or protection of the laws, as appears by one amongst a number of bills presented to this Assembly on different subjects, which however were not finally acted on or passed, at that time at least.

In 1640, owing probably, to the obstructed intercourse with the natives and the necessity of providing stores for the military, the exportation of corn was prohibited; and three viewers or inspectors of tobacco were to be appointed by the commander in every hundred, sometimes co-extensive with a county. When a hogshead should be found to contain *bad* tobacco for the greater part, it was to be burned, and when not sealed for *good*, the exportation was prohibited under treble damages: It was however not uncommon, even at a later period, to ship that article in bulk as we now do staves or other lumber. It was provided also, that in case of the death of the Governor, the first named of the council should act in his place until a new one was appointed by the proprietary.

The next year one subsidy of fifteen pounds of tobacco per poll was granted the proprietary for the maintenance of the government; and to contribute to this, every inhabitant male or female, except children under twelve years of age, were bound; a system of taxation perhaps equal in the infancy of the colony, when there had been little or no visible property acquired except lands, and every persons means were necessarily dependent on the quantity of labour at his disposal; accordingly, we find that fugitives were punished with forfeiture of life unless pardoned by the Governor.

Encouragement was given to the English and Irish only, and in 1641, they were to bring in arms and ammunition, according to Lord Baltimore's *conditions of plantation*; the quit rents being also raised to two shillings sterling for one hundred acres yearly; which was the rate established in Virginia by the crown in 1625; and John Langford, Esq. was appointed Surveyor-general in the place of Mr. Lewger, and for life, because perhaps, a person qualified for such an office, could not be induced to relinquish the emoluments of an established country for the hazards of an infant colony on common terms, and he had probably rendered great services as high-constable of Kent in 1738, but it is the only instance of such tenure. Colonel Francis Trafford, William Blount, Esq. and this gentleman were also made councillors on the resignation of Mr. Cornwallis in 1642; and all these officers appointed during pleasure, were generally re-appointed or continued as long as they lived. Provision was also made in the same Session, for the appointment of a person or persons to take probats of wills, grant letters of administration and hear testamentary causes in the county or counties, and most of this authority was vested in each county court, with appeal to the provincial court or Governor and council, for some years. But the original jurisdiction of the county courts was much restricted, both in criminal and civil cases, until a few years before the province became independant.

In 1642 an act was passed for "an expedition against the Indians," which indicates the approaching difficulties of the colony at the time. Indeed it seems that in this very year some of the Marylanders, who had got amongst the Swedes as far north as the Schuylkill, were attacked by the Dutch, who were sent by Kieft from New-York, by the natives called Manhattan, and by the Dutch New-Amsterdam, claiming the Hudson and Delaware, with the lands on both sides of those rivers, which country they called New-Netherlands. They excited the Indians, took forcible possession and drove our colonists back on the Chesapeake. Within eight years after their arrival, in less time than either south or north Virginia had any Assembly, and when the Parliament of England was reducing the

power of the peers, the freemen of Maryland formally requested that the burgesses might form a separate house, having a negative in all laws; but it was not assented to by the Proprietary or carried into effect until 1649.

The Governor going to England in 1643, deputed Giles Brent, Esq. the Treasurer to be his deputy; to whom the proprietary himself announced his approbation and his own intention to visit the province at an early period, but was prevented by the approaches of the revolution there probably, and never did accomplish it.

The proprietary's benefactor, king Charles, having now been driven from London by the commons, they passed an ordinance offering certain exemptions from customs in England, if the colonists would refuse to employ any other ships but theirs; which was the foundation of the navigation act and others leading to resistance and American independence. Clayborne who was perhaps already an associate of Cromwell, Hazlerigg and others, who were prevented from leaving England in 1638 by a general order of the government against disorderly fugitives, and now at least a partisan of the commons, instigated a rebellion in the province, to which the Governor returned in 1644.

At the head of the insurgents at this time, was a captain Richard Ingle, and they succeeded in driving Governor Calvert across the Patomack into Virginia, taking St. Mary's and the public records, which were never recovered, and leaves us ignorant of many particulars relating to that eventful time. The Governor however returned and held assemblies in December 1646 and January 1647, when provision was made for repairing Piscataway Fort, which was one of the last public acts of his life, as he embarked for England the latter year and there died.

It appears that in 1644, William Brainthwaite, Esq. was to be Governor during any absence he might make, but that while in Virginia in 1646, the Governor sent a commission of deputy to Captain Richard Hill, and in his last illness in 1647, he appointed Thomas Greene, Esq. who was a member of the council, verbally. This being contested by Capt. Hill, the council decided in favor of Mr. Greene, which was approved by the proprietary, and all Hill's acts made void, because he was not a member of council at the time he was commissioned.

In 1648 (new style) an Assembly was held under Mr. Greene, in which an act was passed for settling the government, "as the present state of things will permit," a title very evincive of the distresses of the time. It is stated by Mr. ~~W~~ilty, that Mrs. Margaret Brent, a connexion and perhaps heiress of the deputy Governor of that name, who was now attorney for the proprietary, and administratrix of Leonard, just deceased, claimed a voice in the Assembly, by proxy we presume, and being refused by Mr. Greene, made a formal protest against their proceedings.

The office of Surveyor-general, being vacant by the death of Mr. Langford, Robert Clarke, Esq. was appointed in his place and made a member of Council. It was from this time, that deputy-surveyors as well as deputy-commissaries of wills, were appointed for each county, the latter by their principals, but the former were often by the Governors or Proprietaries.

Mr. Greene who had less discretion or foresight than his employer, proclaimed Charles II. and was succeeded the next year on this account ostensibly, though related to the Proprietary, by Wm. Stone, Esq. and now the Assembly appear to have sat in two distinct houses. It was in this Assembly, under the title of, "an act concerning religion," that liberty of conscience, was established, if it had not been before, by prohibiting, under severe penalties, any molestation of, "persons professing to believe in JESUS CHRIST, for, or in respect of, his or her religion, or the free exercise thereof." That this liberality did not proceed from fear of others on the one hand, or licentious dispositions in the government on the other, is sufficiently evident, from the penalties prescribed against blasphemy, swearing, drunkenness and Sabbath-breaking, by the preceeding sections of the act, and proviso at the end, that such exercise of religion did not molest or conspire against the Proprietary or his government. Viewing the situation of the colony, it was good policy no doubt, even towards the dissenters, under whose extreme severity, all others, except perhaps the Jews, enjoyed a greater liberty of conscience in the parent country than the Roman Catholics.

The same laudable spirit induced the Assembly to pass an act under a title equally concise of, "an act touching Indians," by which it was felony of death, to take, entice, surprise, trans-

port or sell any friendly Indian, but the felony of death was without forfeiture of estate and according to modern jurisprudence. The people were also prohibited from selling guns or ammunition to Indians, or purchasing their lands, without authority derived from the Proprietary. An assessment was to be raised on all the inhabitants to replace his stock of cattle taken for the army, and a further duty of ten shillings per hoghead granted him on all tobacco exported in Dutch vessels for seven years, to be collected before shipping, by the Governor; one half of which was however, to be employed yearly towards discharging the debts incurred in recovering and defending the province. The good will which the colonists professed towards the Proprietary in this gift during their "distracted condition," may be appreciated, when we consider that it was necessary to pass "an order providing for the relief of the poor," the year after, when the colony did not probably contain a thousand freemen.

At the Assembly of this year, 1649, the Proprietary having acceded to the views of the burgesses, the councillors and they sat in different houses, and the titles of their *acts* were changed accordingly.

Encouragement was now offered to settlers from all countries, but they were enjoined to take an oath of fidelity to the Proprietary, who forbade all grants in trust or to corporate bodies; a system which he reprobated, because perhaps, he had noticed abuses in the Virginia and Plymouth Companies.

The Assembly of 1650, proceeded formally to divide themselves into two houses by law. There were eleven members of the upper-house, including the Governor, viz: Wm. Stone, Jas. Neale, Thomas Greene, Wm. Brainthwaite, John Price, Thomas Hatton, Jno. Pile, Robert Clarke, Robert Brooke, Wm. Eltonhead and Wm. Mitchell, Esquires, and eleven burgesses from six hundreds in St. Mary's county, viz: Messrs. John Hatch, Walter Beane, John Medley, Wm. Broughe, Robert Robins, Francis Posie, Philip Land, Francis Bröoke, Thos. Matthews, Thos. Sterman and George Manners; one from Kent Island, who was Robert Vaughan, the commander, and two from *Providence*, Messrs. George Puddington and James Cox, which they immediately erected into a county by the name of Anne Arundal

Here were a government of checks and balances already ; legislative powers divided and derived from different sources, very independent, preventing combinations or cabals, and securing to the laws, in their formation as well as in their execution, the utmost deliberation and disinterestedness of which civil society is susceptible, at least as far as then discovered.

By the act for settling the Assembly and, " for the more convenient dispatch of the business " the Governor and Secretary, or any one or more of the council, should be the upper-house, and the fourteen burgesses, by name, or any five of them, the lower-house, and all bills assented to by the major part of them, enacted and published by the Governor, should be laws of the province, as fully as if advised and assented to by all the free-men personally. It was for some time the practice of the Governor to sit and preside in the Assembly or the upper-house, but he still retained a negative ; and though he was empowered to assent to laws on the part of the Proprietary, the latter retained and exercised his negative also ; but, while the proprietary Government existed, the laws, or *acts*, were not submitted to the government of England or any branch of it, unless from discretion. When in the province, the Proprietary superceded the Governor and occupied his seat, and though he generally appointed all the councillors and high officers, they were sometimes appointed by the Governors. Such continued to be the form of government of Maryland, with little variation, and except during the revolutions of the parent country, while it remained a domain of Lord Baltimore and his heirs.

The two houses, after the burgesses had chosen James Cox, Esq. one of the deputies from Anne Arundel, their speaker, the Governor appointing Mr. Wm. Bretton, clerk, passed a most humble act of recognition to the Proprietary, as the *first fruits* of their fidelity and thankfulness. While they accompanied this declaration with an act for the speedy payment of his debts and the reservation of the deserted plantations, they prohibited the raising of money or waging of war abroad without their consent, as well as all compliance with Clayborne : they also passed an act of oblivion, with an exception of Ingle and another. Although it was the practice with the natives to put their prisoners

to death generally, it was not always the case, and a levy was made for redeeming two orphans detained by them; and it seems some red people were kept as hostages or servants by individuals, in spite of laws; but then the Assembly ordered a march upon the Indians, the re-edifying the fort at St. Inagoes, which in fact was their immediate dwelling, and provided for the registering of marriages, births and burials.

The Parliament of London laid a specific duty of three pence per pound on tobacco, which was increased at this time considerably and imitated by that at Oxford. The order which was issued by the Parliament this year, for prohibiting trade with Virginia and several West India islands, must have increased the difficulties of our colonists who participated in the loyalty which was the cause of it, and they were not lessened by a similar act of Massachusetts soon after, when the famous navigation act was produced; both of them to secure the commerce and reduce the southern colonies to compliance with the Parliament. Thus were the troubles of Maryland caused by the English colonists of America or English factionists at home, and no evidence appears that the parent country gave any assistance to our ancestors, either in procuring the soil she granted or settling their internal government: which, if bound at all by those charters, considered preposterous as mere donations of foreign territories, she should have done; nor could the obligation be dissolved by domestic difficulties of her own creation which may have prevented her interference. She will scarcely find a justification for the regulation of the trade of the colonies thus commenced, in her opposition to the encroachments upon them by rival nations, or upon one another by the different Proprietaries, as she sometimes did, both before and after the grant of Maryland, for she commenced and terminated her disputes with them at her own discretion, and not always to the advantage of the colonists or the Proprietaries.

Those measures giving sanction to the reformers here, appear to have had the effect of dividing our colonists; and the parties took up arms against each other, so that Governor Stone was obliged to abandon the administration of civil affairs to command the loyalists. What battles they fought, and how many were killed is unknown to us, but these painful broils,

although confined to so small a territory, for there were still Indian towns on the Patuxent, gave the rival neighbours time and opportunity to fortify themselves and create future difficulties to the Proprietary and the province. Sweden had done little for her colonists and they remained quiet at Tinicum Island, when in 1651, the Dutch landed at New-Castle and built a fort there, by which the Swedes were alarmed, and Rising, retook it and erected another fort at Christeen for their further security.

It appears that Messrs. Francis Yardley, Rich'd Preston and Richard Banks were added to the number of councillors in 1652, when the insurgents subdued Governor Stone, partially at least, and got possession of the province. Clayborne secured the confidence of the ruling party by his hostility to the Proprietary's government, and was now with Capt. Dennis and two others, commissioned for "reducing, settling and governing all the plantations within the bay of the Chesapeake." They forced Governor Berkely to deliver up the colony of Virginia, as a domain of the crown, but not without some fighting and a capitulation. Governor Stone was not displaced directly, but required to govern in the name of the Lord Protector, which Lord Baltimore resisted of course. The colonists again embodied under Mr. Stone and resisted, and so far succeeded, that the Governor and council erected a new county, which they called Calvert; but the parties were very unequal, especially after the reduction of Virginia, and finally, in 1654, Cromwell's commissioners landed and assembled their forces on the *north side* of the Patuxent, where the people appear to have been more favorable to them than those of St. Mary's, and compelled the Governor to submit. The victors issued a commission to Capt. Wm. Fuller, Richard Preston, who was one of the council, Edward Lloyd, who had been commander, of Anne Arundal seven years before, William Durand, who was made Secretary by the others, John Smith, Leonard Strong, John Lawson, John Hatch, Richard Wells and Richard Ewen, to be Governors and judges, under Cromwell, and took and tried Governor Stone by a court-martial, and he was condemned to be shot; but he had endeared himself even to the soldiery so much, that they dared not take his life, and he remained a long time in confinement.

In the mean time an expedition was sent from England under Nicholls, with which the northern colonists were pressed to join, to expel the Dutch from New-Netherlands, but little aid was given and the object failed. An Assembly was held under this commission at Patuxent, for the new Governors abolished the name of Calvert county as they had that of Anne Arundel, in which the upper-house was done away. Messrs. Thomas Hatton and Job Chandler who were burgesses for St. Mary's county, refused to serve, as being inconsistent with the oath they had taken to Lord Baltimore, but two others were returned in their places; Mr. Hatton had been a member of council, Secretary, Commissary and Attorney-general; the first appointed after Mr. Lewger, and Mr. Chandler had been also a member of council. The oath of fidelity was repealed and the exercise of the Roman Catholic religion restrained, declaring that none who professed it should be protected either by the laws of the kingdom or of the commonwealth. Such laws were passed as would protect other sects, except Episcopalians, who were prohibited from prelacy or government by bishops, &c. and tendering the lands to emigrants on the original conditions. The terms of Assemblies were now fixed at three years.

It seems that the Virginians wanted again to renew their claims to Maryland during these troublesome times; at least the parliament commissioners charged Lord Baltimore with going to the King at Oxford and having commanded Stone's opposition to their authority; wishing themselves to annex this province to that which they governed, as may be seen in Thurlor's state papers; but Cromwell, who knew how to divide and reign, by letters to his Governors in 1655 and 1656 interposed his authority; nor would he suffer the disputes of the Swedes and Dutch on the northern frontier to disturb the pacific policy he had now determined to maintain towards those powers, while he was extending the British dominions in the West Indies at the expense of Spain. It was at this period that New-Castle and Christeen changed masters, being taken from Rizing the Swedish Governor, by Stuyvesant the Governor of New-Netherlands.

Then too, there arose in Maryland an individual who resembled the Protector, in dissimulation if not in courage, called

Josias Fendall, who gave his commissioners much trouble and had mainly contributed to the late civil wars, the dangers of which, one might think, would outweigh any personal advantage he could expect from them. After holding one other Assembly in 1657, in which was passed an act of recognition; and laying an assessment of thirty-two pounds of tobacco per poll, to defray the expenses of Fendall's war, and other charges; the commissioners surrendered the government to this man, who had intrigued or manœuvred so well as to be trusted with a commission from Lord Baltimore. Fendall in fact summoned together the two houses of Assembly in 1658, to meet at St. Leonards, having created a new county which he named Charles, as a compliment to the future King or Proprietary, for that was the name of Cecilius' son, and before the death of Cromwell, in which a few laws of ordinary import were passed; he also held a provincial court, Philip Calvert, Esq. a brother of the Proprietary, being Secretary and Richard Smith, Esq. Attorney-general; whose decisions are the first reported by Harris and McHenry; but, in 1659 the Assembly were called together at Thomas Gerrard's, to dissolve the upper-house. The Governor, pressed by Thomas Slye, Esq. the speaker, who had been one of Cromwell's commissioners four years before the above Thomas Gerrard, though he had been a councillor under Brent and Stone, and colonel Nathaniel Utie, who had been made one in 1658 by Fendall himself, under instructions from the Proprietary to him, gave it as his opinion, that the charter invested the power of making laws in the burgesses only. After joining with them, he accepted a new commission from them as Governor; and, new modelled like the commonwealth of England, they with his consent repealed all former acts, disavowing the treachery to the proprietary, under a feigned loyalty to the King whose restoration they anticipated, and whose dominion they would probably have preferred. The councillors or members of the upper-house, who protested and did not, like the three last mentioned, take seats in the other house, were the late Governor Stone, Secretary Calvert, colonel John Price, Job Chandler, Robert Clarke, Baker Brooke, who was a nephew of the Proprietary, Edward Lloyd, esquires, and Doctor

Luke Barber, whom Fendall himself had during a late absence, made his deputy. The Governor however exerted the force of the colony to maintain its limits against the Dutch, and sent colonel Utie to New-Castle to warn them away. Utie who was re-appointed councillor by the Proprietary, and more of a soldier perhaps than politician, took up land in Baltimore county, which was then first erected; whether by law or by order of the Governor, does not appear, but was represented in the Assembly the same year, and is sufficient evidence of the fact. Counties were created sometimes by a proclamation of the Governor, but it seems that the appointment of commissioners or justices, was alone sufficient in some instances, and was probably the case as to this county.

Immediately after Charles the second was restored, the Proprietary appointed his brother and late Secretary of the province, Philip Calvert, Esq. to be Governor, accompanied with instructions from the King, "to all officers and subjects, to be aiding in the re-establishment of his lordship's just *rights and jurisdictions.*" The Proprietary also obtained by decision of commissioners in England, a confirmation of his father's patent for Avalon, which had been granted to the Marquis of Hamilton and others, at the commencement of the civil war.

Baker Brooke, John Bateman, Robert Clarke, and Edward Lloyd, esquires, were councillors; Henry Coursey, esq. councillor, secretary and commissary, Thos. Manning, esq. was attorney-general, and Mr. Brooke succeeded Mr. Clarke as surveyor-general. By his own instructions, the quit rents and alienation fines were fixed at four shillings sterling, per one hundred acres yearly, for the former; and though the rents were fixed in money only, his agents were at liberty to take wheat or other produce at a fair price, as the contracts stipulated for a long time, and he occasionally accepted of the old or half rents of two shillings.

Fendall and Gerrard were condemned to be banished, but having surrendered themselves, the punishment was changed to fine and disqualification to office; a lenity which, in this instance, as in others to be found in our history, was paid by future treacherous and ungrateful acts.

The former privileges of the colony were renewed, as fully as if the Proprietary had suffered no privations in England, or his Catholic brethren no persecutions in Maryland; and the Governor assembled the two houses early in 1661. The very first act they passed, and perhaps the first of the kind in America, was to provide a public maintainance for those who should be maimed in defence of their country. There was immediate necessity for levies, to quell the Indians, called Janadoas, probably from the country beyond the Patowmack, about the Shenandoah, and the governor was authorised to call in the aid of the Susquehannahs; which in our ancestors, was not a policy dictated by ambition, but a necessary resort for safety from savage nations which must have overpowered them if united, and no doubt a principal means of their triumph over unequal numbers. Further to relieve the trade of the country, a mint was established, and the only one on the continent except in Massachusetts, where it was objected to by the crown, as an encroachment on its prerogative. Here shillings were to be coined, containing at least nine pence worth of sterling silver; not from mines, which our ancestors never sought, but from the fruits of their industry; which were to be put into circulation in return for tobacco, at two pence per pound, and thus the currency was fixed as it continued until the war of independence, at 6s. for a dollar, or 133 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent sterling. The British nation were so much gratified with the abolition of certain feudal or military tenures personally degrading, by the reformers, that the King gave his assent to an act for its ratification, and he disliked the Dutch, who, until that time, maintained the greatest trade with the province; but the acts of the English Parliament, revived or lately enacted, prohibiting the exportation of the staple articles, such as sugar, tobacco, cotton, indigo, &c. from the colonies to, or the importation of any articles from any foreign dominions; confining all the trade and navigation to British subjects, which, it is true, was admitted to include the colonists, excepting only the ports of India and within the straights; and subjecting the imports from the colonies into England, and the exports into them from thence, to a shilling in the pound value, were so many instances of the readiness of

the Commons and the King to continue the measures of the late government, where policy or interest seemed to sanction or require it. With a due sense of their interests, if not power to enforce their rights as Englishmen and parties in the empire, entitled to trade every where under proper regulations; the government of Maryland retaliated by the establishment of port or anchorage duties, which were to be paid the Proprietary, of half a pound of powder and three pounds of shot, or so much in value, for every ton of burthen of "all vessels, whatsoever not properly belonging to this province, having a deck flush fore and aft, coming in and trading."

As a further proof of the interest Lord Baltimore took in the colony, he sent out his only son, Charles, to be Governor in 1662; and who though a youth, appeared to have inherited the energy as well as the virtues of his father.

The late Governor Calvert was appointed deputy Governor and chancellor; and except in two or three instances afterwards, the only case where that office was separated from the Governor, or Governor and councillors for the time being. It being also of the first importance to have men of talent in such an office, the Proprietary appointed Mr. Jerome White surveyor-general, with instructions to lay off two or three hundred acres of land, which were to be in St. Mary's, at the usual quit rent, for the express purpose of planting vines, some wine having been already made in Virginia before the establishment of our colony; but fashion and private interest prevailed over public utility in both, and tobacco continued to be the principal or only staple. Mr. White who was to have the vineyard, was also made a member of council afterwards.

By one of the first acts under the administration of the new Governor it was declared that, where the laws of the province had not otherwise provided, justice should be administered according to the statutes and practice in England; which though it was a mere revival of one of the first of the provincial laws, produced an act of *gratitude*, providing twenty-five pounds of tobacco per poll for his own use, and which was continued annually as long as his father lived. It was more common afterwards, and under all the different administrations, to allow the

Governor three pence a hogshead on Tobacco exported, in addition to such salaries as were granted by the government. Provision was made for the appointment of a Coroner in each county by the Executive, who also appointed the Sheriffs, which officer with the commissioners held the elections, and the latter appointed the constables. The Governor prepared an expedition against the Dutch settlement at the *Hoarkill*, now called Lewistown, where they had levied duties on the trade of the Delaware, but which those people, anticipating the fate of their colony and yielding to the solicitations of the Proprietary himself with Holland, abandoned on his son's approach; and Beckman the Dutch Governor, received and entertained our Governor at New-Castle. Particular encouragement was given to such as should take up lands and settle in the neighborhood of Lewistown, under our Proprietary, to secure the possession no doubt. Parliament entirely suppressed the growth of tobacco in England and permitted the colonists to import salt and Madeira wine direct in 1763.

1659 Although patents were granted for lands in Baltimore county to Colonel Utie and others, during Fendall's administration in 1759, it was immediately represented in Assembly, and courts were held in it two years after, to pass these titles, "An act for seating of lands in Baltimore county," introduced in 1664, was rejected by the Proprietary; probably because he judged the extension of the then settlements on the west side of the bay premature while there was danger from enemies at home or abroad. But an act for quieting possessions and enrolling conveyances was duly sanctioned, and so were others for the encouragement of trade and manufactures; one for instance, for preserving the harbours and another to prevent the exportation of wool. Colonel Utie and Colonel William Evans were appointed councillors, and Wm. Calvert, Esq. a nephew of the Proprietary, attorney-general, and afterwards commissary-general, being the first commission in which this office was taken from the Secretary,

Another expedition was sent from England to New-Netherlands to expel the Dutch, and Stuyvesant surrendered the colony to Colonel Nicolls; and the whole remaining to England by

the treaty of peace in 1667, was granted to the Duke of York, which finally deprived Lord Baltimore of the lands bordering on this side of the Delaware, from its mouth to Philadelphia. By the treaty of Breda, each party retained its conquests, and the Dutch having taken Surinam, got out of a neighborhood which they had found troublesome, on advantageous terms.

In 1665, the Proprietary gave his son, then Governor, and his male heirs, a reversion of almost all his manors and directed more to be laid off for him.

In 1666, an act was passed authorising the Governor and council to make war or peace with hostile Indians, and another to prohibit the planting of tobacco for one year; not as was contemplated in England in James' reign, to prevent the use of it, but to raise the value; for the article, which on its first introduction and for some time after, sustained the price of six and eight shillings sterling per pound, was now passed in payment here at 6s. per 100. It appears that the quantity already produced so far exceeded the demand, that, in Virginia, the growth was also prohibited and the number of negroes was considered a grievance; it was scarcely less so to persist in a culture which cleared and rendered sterile the uplands while the low and fertile vallies were reserved for the sake of timber, no otherwise cultivated then or since; but Lord Baltimore disapproved of a measure so much like self-destruction, and declared the proposed act would be injurious to the people as well as to the revenues from the customs. Many of the Puritans had emigrated from Virginia, where they were persecuted by the Episcopalians, and people of that and other sects from N. England, where the Puritans persecuted them. It appears too that the people called Quakers, resorted to Maryland for protection, before a refuge was prepared for them in Jersey or Pennsylvania, being better received here than either in *south* or *north Virginia*; but this colony acquired new accessions of Swedes and Dutch, disturbed in their settlements first by the contests among themselves and afterwards by the hostilities of the British and the Dutch about the New-Netherlands. Emigrants also arrived from the continent of Europe disturbed by the revolutions in Portugal and the Netherlands and Lewis XIV's. proscription of Protestants. The acts of naturalization passed this

year, were certainly among the first of the kind passed in any of the colonies, and we find the names of families then or soon after naturalized, still familiar in some parts of Maryland; such as Van Swearingen, Lockerman, Van Bibber, Hesselius, Comegys, Le Compte, Maynadier, &c. though the British government would not allow those acts to convey any of the rights or privileges of British subjects out of the colony; and so it was admitted here afterwards; yet it soon fell out with the Catholics of Maryland, as it had done with the Quakers in Pennsylvania, since their liberal policy brought them to be the minority of the people and the government fell from their hands. The governor and council erected a new county by the name of Somerset, and it is thought Dorchester also, though the latter was not represented in the assembly until three years after.

The division line from Watkin's Point across the peninsula to the sea, was fixed in 1668, by Philip Calvert, Esq. and a commissioner from Virginia: but the line on the west is that settled by treaty with the Indians, in 1744.

In 1669 persons desirous of erecting grist-mills were permitted to take up seats of twenty acres on either side of a stream, by valuation of juries, and hold the same eighty years; the tolls being fixed at one eighth of the bushel of wheat and one sixth of the corn; such at least were the terms prescribed by the act of 1704, which from the title appears to be a similar act. Acts were also passed making tobacco a legal tender for money debts, making highways, limiting ordinary or tavern-keepers and providing freight for the proprietary's and governor's tobacco and other goods. A grant of lands was made by act of assembly to the *confederate* Indians of Choptank, and, in 1698, other lands were granted to the Nanticoke Indians in the same neighborhood, on leases of a few beaver skins annually; in the first instance, to them and their heirs forever, but in the latter instance, to them and their heirs and successors forever, or so long as they shall occupy and live upon the same, and confirmed by succeeding laws.

In 1669, the proprietary determined that those only then arrived, and settlers on the Delaware, should have lands at 2s. per 100 acres, others to pay at the rate of four shillings. In this year the governor appointed his uncle Philip Calvert,

his cousin William Calvert, and Messrs. White and Brooke, his deputies, paid a visit to his father in England, and was absent the ensuing year.

In 1771, the proprietary directed two manors of six thousand acres each, to be laid off and reserved in each county, where it had not been done ; a part of which was to be at the disposal of his son and heir, Charles, the governor. The assembly repealed the acts for the support of the proprietary of 1649 and 1650, it being intended to raise supplies by duties on tobacco, accordingly two shillings sterling per hogshead was imposed on all tobacco exported ; one half to defray the charges of government, and the other for the proprietary, he receiving the quit rents and alienation fines in that article at two pence per pound.

This was to be collected during his life, but was afterwards re-enacted for the life of his son Charles and grandson Cecilius. As the price of the article varied, it is evident the value of the grant varied also ; the proprietary received less than his rent at one time and more at another, so that after many disputes on this subject, money was alone paid at last by offer of the assembly itself, but the vague terms used caused much of the difficulty. Acts were also passed to establish a standard of weights and measures, which fortunately for the colonists generally, was taken by all from one English standard, and is therefore of great facility in their commercial intercourse ; to encourage the growth of hemp and flax ; to establish rates for the sale of goods by retail, foreign *engrossers* being proscribed before. The importation of negroes was also encouraged ; for it was said, there were still a greater number of servants than slaves in the province.

There appears to have been no meeting of the assembly from this time during two or three years ; and it was possibly, because the parliament had undertaken to make laws for the colonists, as disagreeable to the proprietary and governor as to them. The regulations to which the ministry subjected the colonies, under the navigation acts or otherwise, had produced new appeals from their authority to the house of commons, and the nation having just gone to war, parliament took the opportunity to draw new aids from settlements which they now deemed

fixed if not wealthy, by taxing the products on their exportation, though it was contrary to the express terms of the twentieth article of the charter. Tobacco for instance, by an act of 1662, might be sent to some foreign countries, but going there, was to pay a certain duty at the place of shipment; if no duty was to be paid, bonds were to be given to unlade in England, Ireland or the colonies; the commissioners of customs in England were to appoint the collectors of this duty, and provision was made for taxing oil and fims imported into England in colonial ships, while such importations in British ships were exempt. No legislative act was passed here to enforce the duties at the time; but, by the appointment of the governor himself, as agent for the commissioners, the collection was at least partially effected through his address and vigilance; and with a view of preventing the exactions of strangers in office perhaps, he continued collector of these duties until he became proprietary of the colony himself.

A Mr. Jones and other Marylanders, took possession of Lewistown and plundered the British officers fixed there by the government of New-York; of which Mr. Lovelace, the governor of that province, addressed a serious remonstrance to our deputy governor, Philip Calvert, esquire, immediately; the effect of which is unknown to us.

There was at this time a prerogative court, in which the chancellor presided, but the commissary-general continued to appoint deputies in the counties,

In 1673, lord Baltimore authorised the leasing of his manor lands, except about one tenth of each for a mansion, for terms of years not exceeding thirty, or three lives; fixing the rents thereof at the price of the quit rents generally, with a condition of clearing, enclosing, planting an orchard, &c. and a small fee or alienation fine, continued to be collected on sales, though not always on devises, during the proprietary government.

In 1674, the governor returned and created a new county, which he named after his father Cecil, for Cecilius. Provision was made by law for erecting a state-house and prison at St. Mary's, as well as a court-house and prison in each county, and for subsidizing the Susquehanna Indians, against the Sene-

cas. The latter are stated to have had one thousand fighting men, and two thousand one hundred and fifty with the Mohawks and others, excited to partake in hostilities by the Dutch admiral Binkes, who recovered New-York from Manning the deputy-commandant, the year before ; but peace being made again at the very time governor Calvert had prepared an expedition against them at Lewistown, the whole was restored this year to sir Edmond Andross and remained in the hands of the English by treaty ; as that of 1667, secured to the parties their respective conquests, and this, the restoration of conquests on either side.

By the death of Cecilius on the 30th of November, 1675, the titles and estates of Lord Baltimore, descended to his son Charles, then governor of Maryland. The late Lord Baltimore was about seventy-three years old when he died ; his mother was Anne, daughter of George Mynne, esq. of Hertingfordbury in Hertfordshire, and his lady was Anne, daughter of Thomas Arundel, Earl of Arundel of Wardour, and Count of the Holy Roman Empire.

The new proprietary called an assembly for the purpose of revising all the laws, confirming and rendering many salutary ones *perpetual*, while the new ones could be immediately sanctioned by his presence in the colony. Among the latter, we find acts for the recovery of small debts and limitations of officers fees ; against the exportation of corn and the importation of convicts, then becoming the practice of the British government, but uniformly and earnestly opposed here. After providing for the defence of the colonists by a new organization of the militia, he left the province under the nominal government of his infant son Cecilius, but virtually under his deputy, colonel Jesse Wharton, who was president of the council, and returned to England, not so much probably to enjoy any honors which awaited him there, as to defend himself and his interests here.

It is stated that Cecilius, Lord Baltimore, had occupied a seat in the parliament of England before the revolution, but it does not appear that he ever took his seat among the lords in Ireland ; that he had expended 40,000*l* sterling in the first establishment

of the province, and had even been obliged to take advances in England from some of the colonists, but his protracted life afforded him an opportunity to receive some interest for his money in their affections, if not in actual revenue. During his proprietaryship, which, including the short period of the revolution, the people had explored and partially settled all the shores of the bay; they had many allies among the indians and were never overpowered by any of them alone; they knew their own rights, and generally enjoyed them. A press was maintained in the colony from an early period; which, after the accession of William and Mary, is said by Mr. Chalmers to be the only one; and the most perfect liberty of conscience then legally existing. Though the governor and proprietary were Roman Catholics, there were, it was said, thirty Protestants for one Catholic in the colony at the time of the latter's decease; there was no establishment but glebe lands, nor tythes or stipend for clergymen; an asylum was offered to persons of all sects and nations; there never was but one officer appointed during life, nor any title of nobility created; latterly the proprietary advised his son to recommend some distinction of dress or otherwise, for the governor, judges and officers of the colony, as adopted here afterwards; the judges at this time and previously, wearing only a ribband and medal; having readily abandoned all ideas of feudal establishments in it, if he had ever wished to exercise the powers of the charter in this respect.

In the infancy of the establishment, the people looked up to Lord Baltimore as to a common father, and when their population amounted it is said, to nearly twenty thousand, they continued their acts of *gratitude*; and never, as far as we have discovered, did he complain of the want of it. It is with great justice and truth observed by Doctor Rainsay, in his History of the Revolutionary War, that, "the prosperity of the colony was founded on the broad basis of security to property and freedom in religion, and never," continues this historian in the language of Mr. Chalmers, "did a people enjoy more happiness than the inhabitants of Maryland under Cecilius, the founder of the province."

Colonel Wharton died soon after his appointment of deputy governor, but commissioned Thomas Notley, esq. who had filled that office before, to succeed him. In the mean time, that is in 1676, a devise of real and personal estate made by Mr. Robert Cadger, of St. Mary's, for the maintenance of a Protestant ministry, was, on the representation of the Mayor, Recorder, &c. duly confirmed by act of assembly and by the proprietary, and that corporation made trustees thereof.

In 1677, colonel Coursey, one of the council, and afterwards chief justice of the provincial court, negotiated a peace with the Senecas and the rest of the *Five Nations*, at Albany, for Maryland and Virginia. To this confederacy of Indians, was added the Tuscarora's about thirty-five years after, making the *Six Nations*.

In 1678, Edward Husbands, a practitioner of medicine, being charged with an attempt to poison the governor and council, and abusing and cursing the delegates, was ordered by them to be whipped; but he probably escaped the fine which was imposed on him, and the prohibition to practice, by Lord Baltimore's dissent to the act on his return.

In 1680, John Llewellyn, esq. was appointed clerk and register of the land office, which was then first separated from the duties of secretary, and both judges and registers were separately appointed at different times, until as last, they were only deputies or clerks. The indulgences which Charles the second was now disposed to show the dissenters produced new intrigues against his government, while it was suspected in parliament, that the king only intended by the changes, to afford more liberty to the Catholics; and, as if to screen themselves, it appears that the ministry listened to some unfounded charges against the proprietary; as, that he promoted the aggrandizement of the Roman priests, and permitted much licentiousness in the people.

The government of Virginia too, had sent complaints that Lord Baltimore had forced them to pay anchorage in the Patowmack, and had not taken his part in opposing the Indians. To the former, which was done by act of assembly, he had a chartered right, if not a natural one, as the river to the south

shore was within his limits; and of the rest, he proved their falsehood and absurdity; after which, in 1681, he returned to Maryland, where his presence became more and more necessary, from the same sort of cabal transferred from the parent state to the colony, and which had actually overthrown the royal government in Virginia, where the disaffected were headed by one Nathaniel Bacon, a young lawyer.

The same Josias Fendall, before spoken of, and one John Cooche were immediately arrested, presented and tried for sedition: the former was convicted, fined heavily and banished, but the latter was acquitted and lived to foment future disturbances. The proprietary also called two assemblies the same year, where acts were passed to prevent vexatious law-suits, and for bringing criminals to certain and speedy trial; restraining the exportation of leather and raw hides, deer and elk skins, as was expressly declared *for the encouragement of tanners and shoemakers*, and they revised the militia code, in order to afford a stronger defence against the Indians; and thus also to allay the reproaches of the malcontents in the adjoining colony as well as his own province.

In 1682, induced by the same just and pacific policy, acts were passed for the encouragement of tillage and raising provisions; for sowing hemp and flax and making linen and woollen cloths; and, to prevent the exactions of the custom-house officers, country ships were *expressly* exempted from the tonnage duty imposed by the colony, as was also declared by some of the acts.

Mr. Markham, the agent of Wm. Penn, esq. arrived in the Delaware the year before, and had an interview with the proprietary of Maryland, and now the proprietary of Pennsylvania himself waited on him for the purpose of a settlement of limits. Our proprietary received the latter on the *Severn*; but as if etiquette required less, he met the former at Chester, on the Delaware, which they discovered to be within Lord Baltimore's lines. Mr. Penn had been one of the Jersey Company, and the duke of York had made him a present of New Castle and twelve miles round, before he obtained a cession of the counties of Kent and Sussex; and in consequence of these acquisitions, he had already written to Messrs. Frisby and Herman, inhabitants of

the eastern side of the bay, that they were settled within his province, and must pay their rents and taxes accordingly. In their interviews, the proprietary of Pennsylvania exhibited a letter from the king, which directed *Lord Baltimore* to measure his limits from Watkins' Point on the south, two degrees of sixty miles each only; which of course fell short of the fortieth degree of north latitude; but our proprietary answered, "that a royal mandate could not deprive him of what had been granted under the great seal." With the dignity of character displayed in that language towards his sovereign, he did not hesitate to declare to his immediate opponent and fellow subject, that the king had been imposed upon; and it is not surprising that people who had lived under his government, or on the borders of it, should prefer such a ruler. It seems in fact many did, and colonel George Talbot, a member of council, surveyor-general, a deputy governor under B. L. Calvert afterwards, and probably a son of sir William Talbot, who was one of the council, secretary and commissary-general in 1670, went to Philadelphia with instructions to warn Mr. Penn to remove from thence, as within the fortieth degree and the Maryland grant. The difficulty was caused in the first instance, by the inability of Lord Baltimore to dispossess the Swedes, if not by the respect which he owed them as first christian settlers, by his charter or otherwise, or by the want of it in others; and afterwards in ascertaining the exact limits of the Dutch settlements, some references and reservations suggested by our proprietary's agents to prevent a misunderstanding, had been overlooked in the draft of Mr. Penn's charter, though considered as acceded to by him, when that act was submitted to those agents.

This tenacious gentleman seems to have thought his province not worth having, if there was not an outlet by the Chesapeake as well as by the Delaware, to which our proprietary was as firmly opposed. There was no greater chance of a settlement in England, where both proprietaries soon returned; for the new king, James II. was inclined to annul the charter of Maryland, though owned by a Catholic, while the other proprietary was, preposterously indeed, accused of being a *Jesuit priest*, for the favor he enjoyed; though afterwards, so perplexed by his colonists and his creditors, that he agreed on terms for the sale of

Pennsylvania to queen Anne, as Mr. Proud informs us; nor was the settlement of these proprietary disputes terminated until a little before the independence of both provinces.

In 1683, an assembly was held at a place called *the Ridge*, in Anne Arundel county. In this assembly the first act was passed for laying out towns, entitled "An Act for the advancement of trade." There were to be four towns in St. Mary's, two in Kent, three in Anne Arundel, one of which called the *Landing at Proctor's* on the Severn, became the seat of government not long after; four in Calvert, three in Charles, four in Talbot, five in Somerset, two in Dorchester, two in Cecil, and two in Baltimore county, none of which towns were to send burgesses to the assembly *until they could pay their expenses* without being chargeable on their respective counties.

Within four years thirty-three new towns were created by the assembly; returned to the city of St. Mary's, as it was then called; three of which towns were within the limits of Baltimore county, but one of them, on Middle River, was discontinued, with others in Charles, Somerset and Worcester afterwards, and none of them exercised the privilege of representation, or became of much importance, except the *landing on Severn*, when it became the seat of government, by the name of Annapolis. The making and unmaking those towns, which, though they were to be ports or places of landing exclusively, was not apparently attended with difficulty, any more than the making and unmaking *post-offices* in our days; especially as the little ground appropriated for them did not much interfere with the culture of the country. It was, however, a circumstance to be regretted in respect to Baltimore, which was afterwards made a town in the same limited manner. There is no doubt but illegal fees had been frequently exacted on the takers up of land, and the proprietary limited the *just purchase* or consideration, at two hundred pounds of tobacco for every one hundred acres, which, when credited on security was called caution money, and other fees of the land office. The caution was increased afterwards but a long credit was given, or it was wholly relinquished as to the lands of the Delaware, and between the Patowmack and the Susquehanna, to the westward, which he said *might be seen without expense*, meaning of a *guard* probably, to

which the first settlers were subjected no doubt; and unnecessary in time of peace.

Colonel Henry Coursey was appointed by special commission chief justice, and Thomas Taillor, Vincent Lowe, Henry Darnall, William Digges, William Stevens, William Burgess and Thomas Trueman, esquires, associate justices of the provincial court, when the council ceased to hold original jurisdiction, or to sit as a court of law in the first instance. The number of justices was less or more, and varied according to the discretion of the executive; and the commissions were sometimes joint and sometimes separate.

In 1684, the proprietary returning to England, appointed his son, Benedict Leonard Calvert, a minor, (Cecil being dead) lieutenant-general, and nine persons, viz. colonel Talbot, Thomas Taillor, Vincent Lowe, the surveyor-general, Henry Darnall, William Digges, William Stevens, William Burgess, Nicholas Sewall and John Darnall, esquires, were all made *commissioners general*, and Clement Hill, esq. a *deputy*. In 1685, William Joseph, esq. was president of the council, and of the upper house when assembled afterwards.

The proprietary had considered the bonds required by the late acts of parliament, on the departure of ships after the duties had been paid, an unnecessary grievance, which he declined enforcing, but Mr. Christopher Rousby being appointed collector in his place by the commissioners of trade, exacted them, and the proprietary solicited his recall; this solicitation was not acceded to, and he was directed to support the demand of the collector, agreeably to the opinion of Mr. Jones, the attorney general, whom it was thought necessary to consult on the occasion. Colonel Talbot had been employed to defend the settlements at the head of the bay, and while engaged with the collector at Patuxent, in procuring funds for the erection of a fort upon or near Christeen, an affray took place between them, in which the latter lost his life. The colonel fled into Virginia, but being taken, tried and convicted of murder, was afterwards pardoned by king James. While the accession of the duke of York to the throne was announced in the province, the proprietary was again followed by allegations of persecuting Protest-

ants, and other less important charges. Desirous to obtain the province, the king threatened him with a dissolution of the charter for obstructing the customs, and he was compelled to indemnify the crown for some loss of revenue from them.

Assemblies were held in 1686 and 1688, under Benedict L. Calvert, and deputy governors, Mr. Joseph, president, where severe laws were passed against usury, and fixing the currency agreeably to the coins, at six shillings the dollar.

James' toleration, allowing Catholics public worship, had become as obnoxious with some here as it was generally in England. As soon as his flight was known, the proprietary's orders to proclaim William and Mary having miscarried, the people of Maryland began to resist the government also, and forming an association, placed the before mentioned John Coode at their head and obtained the fort and government of the deputies by capitulation.

In 1689, commissioners assembled in convention, of which Kenelm Cheseldine, esq. was chosen speaker, in imitation of and pursuant to instructions from that in England. They met again in 1690, and chose George Robothom, esq. their speaker, but they passed no ordinances except to continue the existing laws, and prohibit the export of corn. Lord Baltimore was outlawed in Ireland in 1690, where he never had been, and therefore got his outlawry reversed by king William immediately, as is stated in the London Magazine of June 1768; where it is strangely said, that a Lord Baltimore of the name of *John*, who they call the father of Charles, had followed king James and sat in parliament. Unfortunately too, some of the servants of Mr. Sewall, another member of the council, killed Mr. Payne, Mr. Rousby's successor as collector of the customs, for which they were brought to trial, condemned and executed.

It does not appear that Mr. Main, who succeeded to that office afterwards, encountered any difficulty or opposition, but that both the provincial and royal customs were collected by him. This however, did not prevent the *Protestant interest*, for which James was expelled from England, being transferred to the colony where so great a majority now professed that faith, and this interest was judged more secure under the immediate

government of the new king and queen, so that the proprietary was wholly deprived of political power or the administration of public affairs here. For the same, and other causes, especially the religious scruples of the inhabitants to contribute towards the common defence, though urged so to do by the proprietary as Mr. Proud says, Mr. Penn was also deprived of his government during the year 1693, as New-England and Virginia were by Charles I. and Jersey by queen Anne; so that all the proprietary governments on this continent; were at one time or another entirely extinct. The Carolinas and Georgia being taken by George II. none but Maryland and Pennsylvania remained at last.

William and Mary confirmed to Lord Baltimore the whole of the port or tonnage duty lately converted to money at fourteen pence, after a formal decision of council, contrary to the views of the assembly, who said they held Lord Baltimore accountable for the other half received. The new government accordingly forbid the obstructions which had been raised against colonel Henry Darnall, who had been some time a judge and register of the land-office and agent and receiver of rents for Lord Baltimore, and who had been actually imprisoned during the late troubles; the proprietary having doubled the rates of rent, and adopted other means of defence or reprisal; such as, authority to increase the caution money and fees of the land office in proportion to those exacted by the new chancellor and secretary, to which he did not consider them entitled, and which continued to be a subject of long and obstinate dispute, so that the land office was actually closed part of the time that the provincial government was held by the crown.

In 1691, colonel Lionel Copley was appointed captain-general, and Henry Jowles, Nehemiah Blakiston, Nicholas Greenburry, George Robothom, Charles Hutchins, David Brown, Thomas Tench, John Addison, John Courts, Thomas Brooke and James Frisby, esquires, were his councillors. Sir Thomas Lawrence, Bart. appointed councillor and secretary soon after Mr. Copley's appointment, was, in 1694, chief justice and vice-admiral.

Messrs. Copley, Blakiston, Jowles, Robothom, Greenbury and Addison, and Robert King, John Brooke and Robert Mason, esquires, judges of the provincial court, were commissioned by the crown, and afterwards were added, sir Thomas Lawrence and captain Nicholson. Edward Wynne, esquire, was appointed attorney-general, and Mr. Cheseldine, commissary-general.

Charles Carroll, Esq. succeeded colonel Darnall as chief agent of Lord Baltimore; though it appears that Edward Somerset, esquire, who had married Maria the daughter of Lord Baltimore, and died in the colony some years after, had a share in the agency as trustee of his father-in-law, part of the time that the government was held by the crown.

After passing an act of recognition, wherein they declared William and Mary to be sovereigns of England and *all its dominions*, and repealing all the former laws, except those which related to individual rights, governor Copley and the assembly in 1692 *prayed*, in the stile of British statutes, "that an act might be passed for establishing the Protestant religion." In pursuance of which, and with the assistance of doctor Thomas Bray, expressly commissioned for that purpose by the bishop of London, the colony was immediately divided into parishes, provided with vestry men and forty pounds of tobacco per poll, in lieu of tythes, levied for the support of the clergymen; of whom however, it is said, there were but sixteen in the first instance. Naturalization laws were superceded by a general act, declaring aliens who should take the oath of allegiance, fully naturalized. A duty was laid on spirits imported for the support of government, besides one shilling, or half the duty on tobacco exported. The colonists paid the new governor twenty-five pounds of tobacco per poll, annually, and a duty of three pence per hogshead on that article, and also appointed and supported an agent or attorney in England, independent of the proprietary.

In 1692, captain Francis Nicholson was appointed a councillor and held a commission of lieutenant-governor of Maryland and Virginia, but sir Edmund Andross, who had been governor of all the eastern colonies including New-York and the Jerseys, under James, and had so conducted himself as to be

continued, was now governor-general of Virginia, had also a commission to succeed our governor and deputy in case of the death or absence of both. Governor Copley died in 1693, and captain Nicholson being in England, sir Edmond acted as governor of Virginia and Maryland until Mr. Nicholson's return, in 1694. In 1698 the latter succeeded to sir Edmond, as governor-general of Virginia and, after going to England, went to that colony. George Robothom, esquire, was appointed judge of vice-admiralty for the eastern-shore in 1694, and Henry Jowles, esquire, keeper of the great seal, and the year after, chancellor, keeper and judge of the court of vice-admiralty.

In the mean time, that is in 1694, under governor Nicholson, the *town land* at Proctor's on the Severn, with Oxford on the east side of the bay, were made ports of entry at which collectors or agents should reside. The former called Anne Arundel town, was the next year called Annapolis; the assembly holding its session there, making it the seat of justice of the county as well as the seat of the colonial government. Thus were the feelings of the Catholics of St. Mary's, by a removal from amongst them, saved from some of that mortification the revolution here was calculated to inflict, and of that odium in others in which their triumph might induce rivals to indulge.

The site of the capitol chosen by the Protestant government, was on good navigation, central and elevated, and the plan, consisting of two areas on which the state-house and church stands, with streets diverging from each, is convenient as well as elegant.

In a general system of education throughout the colony, adopted by the assembly on the recommendation of governor Nicholson, the foundation of the college was now begun at the seat of government, by the appointment of trustees; and sundry imposts on the importation of negroes and spirits, and on skins, furs, beef and pork exported, except by inhabitants, or *English traders*, for the college and county and free schools, and for erecting court-houses, bridewells, &c. A duty was laid on officers, on spirits imported, ten pence on negroes and two shillings and six pence on white servants, and ten per cent on the amount of foreign goods exported, were also laid for the general expenses; then increased by the appropriation of three hun-

dred and thirty-two pounds six shillings and eight pence, towards defraying the expenses of British forces employed on the frontiers of New-York against the French in Canada. The coast, especially from the south, being harrassed and plundered by daring pirates, punishments were provided for the offenders who might be taken and brought into the colony. It was thought necessary it seems, to have a surveyor-general of royal customs, to which office, Edward Randolph, esquire, was appointed; and it was now for the first time, that the governor and council, distinct from the upper-house and out of the assembly time, set as a court of appeals and writs of error; and appeals from thence in cases over three hundred pounds, were carried to the king and council in England. The gentlemen of the bar, for whose regulation many acts had been passed since the establishment of the province, were henceforth subjected to examinations before admittance, and judges and lawyers directed to wear gowns in court.

In 1695, Robert Smith, esquire, the chief justice, was appointed surveyor-general, and he had a deputy in each county, so that the office of register of the land office, was the only one held under the proprietary; and much difficulty he had, from the conflicting interests of the landlord in disposing of the lands; of which more than one half perhaps were yet vacant. Things in their nature inalienable, the soil and the sovereignty, being separated, it was perhaps impossible for persons of excellent intentions to avoid disputes in the position the officers were now placed. Warrants and surveys issued from the crown officers, on the terms fixed by Lord Baltimore, and his agents granted the patents, the records of which were claimed by the secretary of the colony, not of his appointment.

Prince George's county was laid off in this year by an act of assembly; from this Frederick county was taken in 1748; Queen Ann was erected in 1706; from which, and part of Dorchester county, Caroline was taken, and Harford from Baltimore in 1773; Worcester being taken from Somerset in 1742, all by different acts, made the sixteen counties existing at the commencement of the revolutionary war.

In 1696, the parliament of England passed an act declaring its laws to be paramount in the colonies; confined all trade to and from them, to British ships and property; and all sales of land therein, to *natural born* subjects only, and declared that all future proprietary governors should be approved of by the crown and take the oaths before they acted as such; and three years after, prohibited the exportation from them, of wool and woollen manufactures, and prescribed the punishment of piracy under condition of *forfeitures of charters*. In the same year, governor Nicholson, who had expelled the turbulent Mr. Coode from the colony, returned to England and was succeeded by Nathaniel Blakston, esquire. Acts of assembly were passed permitting the Quakers to affirm; and to induce clergymen to remove to and settle in the colony, as expressly stated, prohibiting *magistrates* from celebrating marriages. The laws to encourage the importation of negroes were revived, but others were passed restricting by heavy duties, the importation of *Irish Papists*, and that of flour was prohibited altogether.

The quit rents were farmed or leased in 1699, for seven years, to Messrs. Richard Bennet, and James Heath; a measure which was forced on Lord Baltimore, in all probability, by the difficulties opposed to his agents in the collection by the crown officers.

The population of Maryland, including eleven counties, at the commencement of the century, is stated by Holmes at twenty-five thousand; which it is supposed, was exclusive of the blacks, and perhaps of all other servants; although there were still Indian settlements at Piscataway. Of the number of one thousand, three hundred and fifty men, which the colonies from Carolina North, were to send against the Indians, who were excited and aided by the French from Canada and Louisiana, this colony was to furnish one hundred and sixty, by an act of assembly; and acts affording similar aid to the parent country, in men or money, were again passed in 1715, 1740, 1746, 1754, 1756, &c.

Queen Anne, who succeeded king William in 1702, adhered to his general colonial policy, and sent out colonel John Seymour to be governor of Maryland in 1704; during which interval it appears that the president of the council was Thomas

Tench, esq. The state-house erected at Annapolis was destroyed by fire, and many records of the province and of Anne Arundel county, 1704. Mr. Bacon states that some were lost by the removal from St. Mary's, and no doubt, many public documents were mislaid, if not entirely lost, by the removals from Annapolis when threatened with invasion, during the last and the preceeding war with England, so that our history will always be defective, it is to be apprehended.

After the passage of an act of recognition of the queen, the assembly enacted that none but natives or residents for three years, should hold offices, except those commissioned directly by the crown, and in an act entitled, "an act to prevent the growth of popery," Roman Catholic priests were prohibited from the public administration of worship. The acts of William and Mary in favour of dissenters, were enforced by laws passed here, and the affirmation of Quakers admitted in all cases accordingly. Parliament passed an act to establish the currency of the colonies at the rates before adopted here, and encourage the importation of naval stores from America. Lord Baltimore's right to dispose of the lands and receive his rents was not contested but the assembly again insisted that the queen should have the half of the two shillings tobacco duty, towards defraying expenses, which they repeated was no longer chargeable on the proprietary, and the government received it accordingly.

Then too, an act was passed limiting the interest of money debts at the then legal rate in England, that is, six per cent. per annum, that on products at eight per cent; and to prohibit the importation of bread, beer, flour, grain, horses, or tobacco, from Pennsylvania; but the necessities of the colonists, obliged them to prohibit the exportation and importation of such articles alternately; and, being generally planters or shippers, they actually prohibited all internal trade, by buying and selling under the name of *ingrossing*, which was probably the intention of former laws on the subject. Country bottoms or vessels were still exempted from certain new tonnage duties, and in 1706, hemp at six pence and flax at nine pence per pound, were made a legal tender for one fourth of all debts in money or tobacco, the latter valued at one penny per pound only.

Sir W. Davenant states the average quantity of tobacco imported into England for 1707, 1708 and 1709, at twenty-eight millions, eight hundred and fifty-eight thousand, six hundred and sixty-six pounds. At the same period, several acts of assembly were passed dividing the colony into commercial or maritime districts; that is, St. Mary's, St. George's and Annapolis were to be the chief places of three districts on the western-shore, and Chester, Oxford and Green Hill of as many on the eastern-shore, where naval officers should reside; and all vessels loading or unloading within either of them were to be under the inspection of the officer of such district; but it is stated that these acts were rejected by the crown. The city of St. Mary's lost its burgesses, when Annapolis obtained them by charter of queen Anne, in 1708.

At this time also the fees of the land office were limited by an act of assembly and surveyors required to take the oaths; both going to defeat the exercise of what little public authority might remain to the proprietary, or any preference he might have for people of his religious faith, but conformable no doubt to the laws of the parent country and indispensable of course. A law was passed for the relief of poor debtors, but suspended two years after, another was passed in 1724, but repealed the year after and never revived until 1774, but an act was passed and continued, to secure the payment of *country debts* from insolvent estates in *preference* to those of British or foreign origin; and one Richard Clarke, of Anne Arundel, was attainted and outlawed for treason and forgery.

In 1709, governor Seymour died and Edward Lloyd, esquire, was president of the council, and as such, the governor of the province.

In 1710, the British government established a general post-office in the colonies; the carriage of private letters being until then here, as it had been in England part of the preceeding century, altogether an object of individual enterprise; the transmission of the acts of the assembly were by the sheriffs from county to county, as were all other public dispatches. As before mentioned, the assembly granted three thousand acres of land to the Nanticoke Indians in Somerset county.

The chancellor and secretary, officers of the crown, continuing to exact fees on land affairs, Lord Baltimore renewed his instructions to Mr. Carroll in 1712, the latter being then in London, to require the same, as his agent, and as if none other were demanded, confirming all the proceedings of Mr. Darnall and that gentleman.

In 1714, John Hart, esquire, was appointed governor under the queen, and continued by her successor, and several acts passed calculated to relieve the inhabitants from the effects of the war just then terminated, though Maryland and the other middle colonies not then having European neighbors westward, suffered less than those on the north or south frontier. At this time the provincial court held exclusive jurisdiction in all cases real or mixt, in those of debts exceeding twenty pounds sterling, and in all criminal cases which were capital, except negroes, and so continued until 1773,

In 1715 an act of assembly was passed recognizing king George in the usual form, but he restored the province to the infant son of Benedict Leonard, who survived his father, the late lord Baltimore, only from the 21st February to the 16th of April, and had merely time to instruct the agent, Mr. Carroll, of his accession. A commission was sent out to Mr. Hart, by Charles, the new lord Baltimore, joined with lord Guilford his guardian; who exhibited a proof of his attention to the interest of the province, as well as of his ward, by a memorial presented to parliament against colonial regulations then proposed and in which was stated the amount of the proprietary's first expenditures, herein noticed already. Charles whose administration of the province as proprietary and as governor, was near 40 years, and was attended with so many difficulties but always honourable to himself, having married three times and living to the age of 85 years, has this best eulogium in the preamble of the act of 1674 renewing the port duty, which was past in consideration of the great favour of his lordship Cecilius, unto them, "in continuing his only son and heir apparent his governor," and gratefully acknowledged the *benefits they had received by his care and solicitude*. Charles had induced his son,

Benedict Leonard to renounce the Catholic religion, which he did a little before his father's decease and was elected member of parliament for Harwich directly after, so that the grandson and future heir, was educated in the established church, and thus was the legal impediment removed and the principal, if not the sole cause of the assumption of the government by the crown twenty seven years before.

It will be recollected that Benedict Leonard, now just deceased, was one of the infant governors of Maryland in the absence of his father. His lady was Charlotte, daughter of Edward Henry Lee, earl of Litchfield, and grand daughter of Charles the second, by the dutchess of Cleveland.

It was at this period, that is, after the accession of George the first and before the restoration of the province to Charles, the fifth Lord Baltimore, that the assembly under governor Hart passed those important laws still in force, in whole or in part, viz. to limit the damage on bills of exchange returned protested, at fifteen per cent. The power to bring actions on common debts or accounts at three years and on bonds, or other specialties at twelve years, with savings to infants, absentees, &c. commonly called the acts of limitation; the acts directing the manner of suing out attachments, and permitting the testimony of negroes in cases of other people of colour: they also extended the jurisdiction of the county courts in actions for debt where the balance did not exceed twenty pounds sterling, from which there should be no appeal under six pounds sterling, increasing the jurisdiction of single justices from sixteen shillings and eight pence to thirty three shillings and four pence.

There was no immediate change in the council except the appointment of Thomas Smith, Esq. The judges of the provincial court were William Holland, Esq. chief justice, Thomas Smyth, Samuel Young, Thomas Addison, Richard Tilghman, James Harris and Joseph Stoddert, esquires, associates. Messrs. Thos. Beake and Charles Lowe were secretaries, but the duties were performed by Philemon Lloyd, esq. deputy. Thomas Bordley, Esq. was attorney general and Mr. Carroll continued chief agent. No officers were commissioned or appointed by the government of England afterwards, except those to collect the

English duties or customs; and all fines and forfeitures, which had gone latterly to the crown, were restored to the proprietary for the future. The assemblies again divided into upper and lower houses, as they had been before established, but to vote for delegates or representatives, as they were now expressly called according to the charter, it was made requisite to possess a freehold of fifty acres of land, or an estate of forty pounds sterling at least; for though a quit rent was paid, the tenure was always considered fee simple or freehold, as before observed.

Voters were subjected to fines if they neglected to attend the polls, which were to be held by the sheriffs before some of the justices, as often as the governor should issue writs for the purpose, and a daily allowance was provided for the assemblymen, of whom there were to be four for each county and two for a city or borough, and not to be *ordinary keepers* or such others as were excluded from the British parliament. The sheriffs were excluded, being specially judges of the elections, but the returns were to be made under the hands and seals of all the *electors*, as well as of the sheriffs.

A general revision of the laws took place. Those relating to religion were confirmed, with an oath of abjuration, in imitation of that adopted in England against the pretender. Widows or stepfathers who were Roman catholics were not allowed to educate the children of protestant fathers; but the courts were bound to enquire by special juries, whether orphans were provided agreeably to their estates, and, such as were apprentices, taught their trades and not put to common labour. A union of offices in some instances, and a reduction of them in others, under the proprietary, lessened the burthens and facilitated the transaction of business, and the differences between his agents and the governor, relative to the revenue and land office, subsided on the resignation of the latter four years after. Lord Baltimore received the tonnage & half of the duty on tobacco exported, as formerly; duties were added on spirits, negroes & servants imported, and an assessment for public expenses besides, but the assembly itself ventured to leave the *small provincial charges* to be levied by the governor and council during the intervals of its sessions, which were sometimes over the year.

The council still forming the upper house and court of appeals, was generally composed of the high officers in the province, and though it rendered that body more subservient to his views, than hereditary, or elected and independent senators would have been, it was the interest of the proprietary to use his influence to shield the colonists from the exactions of the British government, and against the pretensions of the proprietary himself, appeals were made to the crown.—The proprietary governments, except indeed where they were vested in a number of individuals or commercial companies, were therefore, more popular than the royal, although the latter received some succours from the crown at an early period, which the former did not; as in Bacon's rebellion in Virginia, and in defending New England against their French and Dutch neighbours; and the form now restored in Maryland was preserved until independence was declared; which, including the periods of revolutions noticed was 120 years, or nearly from the foundation of the settlement to that period.

Although premiums were still given for killing bears and wolves, wild horses and cattle were so numerous that it became a business to pursue them, which proves that the settlements were remote and *Rangers* were licensed by law, that being the name of frontier guards, and others were passed to preserve the Deer, with some exceptions in favour of Indians, of whom there were settlements on the Monococy still.

A more full and energetic militia system was adopted with their rates of pay while in active service. Press masters, appointed by court, if directed by the governor or commandant, were authorized to take stores in each county for the use of the military on service.

The councillors were generally colonels of militia, and we find soon after, that two of them, Messrs. Matthew Tilghman Ward and Levin Gale were appointed major generals.

In 1718 Roman Catholics were expressly prohibited from voting unless they took the oath of allegiance and abjuration, but the acts of assembly to prevent the *growth of popery*, passed during the late reigns, were repealed, referring to the existing acts of parliament, as paramount and sufficient for the purposes

intended. Mr. Carroll and others, of the Roman Catholic faith, continuing to hold their offices notwithstanding the late change, the proprietary's agents in land affairs were expressly exempted from any disqualification on account of religion. Anxious to direct the colonists from manufactures, the government of England granted bounties on the importation of iron, and the legislature passed an act in 1719 to lay off a hundred acres of land by appraisement to those who would set up furnaces and forges, similar to the grants which had been made for mills. Much ore being found, several Iron works were erected on the western shore, and great quantities of wood land taken up by the owners.

In 1720 Charles Calvert, esquire, a relation of the proprietary, superceeded Mr. Hart as governor, and all the difficulties of the land office ceased, but it is probable that Mr. Calvert, like succeeding governors, were approved by the crown after being nominated by the proprietary, and which though it produced no contentions that we learn and however moderately exercised, was no less a violation of his charter.

In 1721 executions on all judgments whatever, were suspended from May to November, and afterwards until February, as those of the county courts had been for many years before, in order that the labours of the field might not be interrupted: Soon after, the workmen at furnaces, forges and mills were exempted from work on the highways, which at that time were repaired, by the labour of all male taxables, and the taxables were declared by the acts of 1715 and 1725, to include all males, and all coloured women, aged sixteen and upwards, but clergymen, paupers and incapacitated negroes were excepted.

In 1723 courts of assize, composed of two provincial court justices for each shore, were organized and continued to exercise some powers superior to the county courts in all the counties until about twenty years after.

The funds provided for schools being now sufficient, visitors were appointed for every county; and such children as they directed to be taught gratis were to be received in these schools, under penalty of dismissal of teachers, who could be protestants only, but no persons children were exempt on account of reli-

gion; not but there had been some progress in these establishments before, especially at Oxford, which was a capital for the eastern shore sometime. Peltry and copper ore were added by parliament to the articles which must go direct to England, and seven years after naval stores, staves and boards were added.

In 1727 Benedict Leonard Calvert, esquire, brother of the proprietary, F. R. S. and member of parliament for Harwich, was appointed governor and came out to Maryland, but taking ill embarked for England in 1732 and died on the passage, having appointed Samuel Ogle, esquire, governor in his place the year before.

In 1728 Edward Henry, another brother of the proprietary, was appointed commissary general and president of council. Persons importing convicts were compelled to enter them as such, and declare the crimes of which they had been convicted, as well for the security of the inhabitants as to enforce the duty imposed on such importations.

In 1729 a premium of fifteen per cent. was allowed on duties paid in specie imported, and the inhabitants of Baltimore county petitioned for and obtained the laying out of the town of the same name on sixty acres of Mr Carroll's land, which he was paid for at 40 shillings per acre, and it was first represented in 1774, but not incorporated until twenty years after. Chester in Kent, was laid out by act of 1706, but Easton not until after independence, as were Elkton, Hagerstown and Cumberland. Where towns were on the proprietary's lands, he received one cent per lot or acre per annum quit rent.

In McPhersons annals it is stated, that in 1731, the tobacco imported into Great Britain from Virginia and Maryland, amounted to sixty thousand hogsheads, lumber to the value of fifteen thousand pounds, and skins and furs about six thousand pounds sterling; employing twenty four thousand tons of shipping; at this time it is also stated that the two provinces raised about the same quantity of tobacco each. This staple was however so reduced in price the ensuing year in Maryland, that a number of fields of plants were destroyed by the malcontents; and the militia were called out to suppress them and punishments provided by law for the offenders.

In 1732 Lord Baltimore and John, Thomas, and Richard

Penn, esquires, the surviving sons of William Penn, entered into an agreement to settle their limits by arbitration, taking for the basis the bounds of the territory conquered from the Dutch, as ceded to Mr. Penn, and from those bounds north, until within fifteen miles of the latitude of Philadelphia, and from that parallel due west, across the Susquehanna river, &c. Seven arbitrators were appointed by each party three of whom to have power to act; on his part Lord Baltimore appointed Samuel Ogle, esquire the governor, and Messrs. Charles Calvert, Philemon Lloyd, Michael Howard, Richard Bennet, Benjamin Tasker, and Matthew Tilghman Ward commissioners, and came out himself; Mr. Thomas Penn also coming to Pennsylvania. A meeting took place at Newcastle, but differences occurring in relation to the situation of the cape, or point, at which the Dutch territory on Delaware began, and the manner of describing the periphery at New Castle, the arbitrators separated, and the parties again returned to England. So far as concerned the division line of the peninsula, it had been determined by the lords of trade as early as 1685 and could but be satisfactory to Lord Baltimore, as he was compelled to yield the Delaware shore; for a ridge where the waters run into each bay in opposite directions, carrying with them the interests of the respective inhabitants, and which was not likely to become a highway for nations, would most probably secure future peace; but the cape called Henlopen, being twenty miles south of Delaware bay, would, if fixed as a beginning, deprive our proprietary of several thousand square miles of land well timbered, which he could not willingly assent to loose. Both parties intended originally no doubt, the entrance of the bay called cape *Cornelius*, then *James*, for a beginning, but that was called *Inlopen* and the outer cape *Henlopen*, in the old Dutch charts; the former had lost its original appellation before this agreement was entered into, but the latter remained and was referred to in that instrument, by mistake, as it is supposed. To remedy this, and get himself justice, Lord Baltimore endeavoured to procure a new grant from the crown, but was refused. Mr. Penn's heirs filed a bill in chancery, and in 1750, obtained a decree of lord Hardwicke confirming the agreement and bounds proposed on

their part according to the name of the outer cape in the old charts.

The improvements in English manufactures, the credit given there and the necessity of using it here, the low price of the staple and the scarcity of specie notwithstanding the bounty lately offered on its importation, much more going to the other colonies, where there was already a depreciated paper calculated to invite speculation at the expense of their neighbours, the example was now followed by Maryland. A bill for thirty six thousand pounds had been passed two years before, but not sanctioned by the proprietary. Witnessing himself the distresses of the province afterwards, ninety thousand pounds were created in 1733, redeemable in 51 years by a duty of one shilling & three pence per hhd, on tobacco payable in bills of exchange, to be remitted and invested in British bank stock by three commissioners, under the direction of the proprietary who was to appoint them. A portion of those bills of credit was to be paid to planters at thirty shillings per taxable person, for the burning of three hundred pounds of *trash* tobacco; and they were receivable in taxes in lieu of that article, at the same rate of ten shillings per hundred pounds, & a legal tender of all future contracts for money, the dues of the church and proprietary only excepted.—A thousand pounds currency were granted each county for public buildings, and three thousand pounds appropriated for a government house; the remainder was to be loaned for limited times, on mortgage or personal security, at four per cent. interest, being two per cent. less than the rate established. It was in fact, a banking system, which, properly managed, would not only relieve individuals and accelerate improvements, but, as far as the demands of circulation required, would supercede the ordinary taxes. Loans were repeated and new emissions authorised, thirty four thousand and fifteen pounds six shillings during the Canada war for instance, until they became a substitute for all other money and fell, but the result will be seen hereafter, when *pay day* came round. It is stated in Mr. Douglass's summary, that in 1748, one hundred pounds sterling sold for two hundred pounds of our currency of six shillings to the dollar at which rate it is also stated in the gentleman's ma-

gazine for 1755, but the exchange was *five* times as high in several colonies both eastward and southward, where in consequence thereof, the British government interfered to prevent excessive issues by them.

Before his departure from England Lord Baltimore had been elected a member of the royal society and appointed gentleman of the bed chamber to prince Frederick, grandfather to the present king; on his return he was appointed one of the lords of the admiralty and elected member of parliament for Surry and of the society for propagating the gospel.

At this period the proprietary required forty shillings sterling per hundred acres as caution or consideration, besides the yearly rent of land, and this was raised to above four shillings per annum and sometimes ten shillings, according to quality and situation, at the discretion in some measure of his agents, but, additions by re-surveys, to be at original prices or valuation of the surveyors in cases of escheat, and alienations by devise were expressly exempted from the fine. Mr. Ogle became governor again on the departure of the proprietary in 1734.

It is stated in the Universal History that Maryland employed one hundred and thirty sail of ships in 1736, and that from this province and Virginia, there was exported the value of two hundred and ten thousand pounds sterling, which no doubt had been greater if the trade was not still restricted to British dominions and the south of Europe. The number of vessels of this province is stated at two hundred in the Gent. Magazine, and at the same period and afterwards laws were passed to refund several persons the duties which had been paid on tobacco lost at sea.

In 1737 the exportation of grain, bread and flour was prohibited for a year, and in 1740, the hard winter, a considerable sum was appropriated for the enlistment of troops for the king's service against the Spanish West Indies, and in 1746 this province raised three hundred men to join the other forces against the French and Indians from Canada. In the same year 1737, James Harris esquire, was appointed surveyor general of the eastern shore, and there were separate surveyor generals for each shore afterwards.

The winter of 1740 is said to have been excessively cold, and not surpassed since, except by that of 1779 and 1783, in both which Chesapeake bay was closed by ice to the mouth of Patowmack.

The ice which began to make on the first of January 1784 did not open at Patuxent until the ninth of March, at Patapsco until the sixteenth nor at Baltimore until the twenty-fifth, which was sixteen days later than 1780. In the Philosophical Transactions for 1759 it is stated that the mercury in Fahrenheit's Thermometer in the year 1753 ranged in *Maryland* from ten degrees the lowest to ninety degrees the greatest heat, the mean being sixty degrees, but from observations made near Baltimore by Lewis Brantz, esquire, for several years just past, the range is from ten below Zero to ninety eight and the mean temperature about fifty two, which is the temperature of the spring water in this city. Thus it appears that the popular opinion relating to the improved temperature is not founded in fact, and so doctor Rush expressly stated in his latter publications. But all agree that with us, the north west winds are most prevalent and that they are accompanied by clear wholesome weather. The fall of water on an average of the years 1817 to 1820 inclusive, by the notes of Mr. Brantz, was thirty eight inches. We are visited occasionally by severe thunder and lightning; earthquakes or hurricanes are scarcely felt or known in Maryland, but the climate is so variable that vegetation commences sometimes early in March, at others not until the beginning of May; the small grain is got in generally early in July, and the fall of the leaf is from the first of October to the middle of November.

Thomas Bladen, esquire, having gone to England, married miss Jansen, an elder sister of lady Baltimore and returned governor in 1742. In 1744 by treaty with Indians at Lancaster, at which Maryland was represented by Edmund Jennings, Philip Thomas, Robert King and Thomas Colvill, esquires, the western bounds of the province were settled by a line from the head of the North branch of Patowmack, north to the Pennsylvania line; no other line being settled it is the present division between Virginia and Maryland, and gives to the former more lands than if the same bounds had run from the head of the south

branch of that river. But at that time both colonies gained by reducing their western frontier and it is believed the British board of trade determined the line as so run, the year after. It was however the former year that the assembly created a town on Indian river calling it *Baltimore*, but within Mr. Penn's claim, and proves that the sense of the province was with the proprietary of Maryland at the time.

By the provisions of an act relating to Charles town in Cecil county, laid out two years before, appointing an inspector, it appears that the manufacture and trade of flour began to attract the attention of the government at this time. It is probable that the vicinity of this place to the fertile grain counties of Chester and Lancaster in Pennsylvania, had created a market for wheat and flour at Charles town before those articles had been produced in any considerable quantities to the south, although they have now succeeded to be staple articles of Maryland, in as great if not greater extent than tobacco now is or perhaps ever was; and a few years after this period provision was also made for regulating the trade in flour at Baltimore and Georgetown. Such a change was anticipated and announced to the American Philosophical Society by doctor Williamson in 1770, from an amelioration of the climate by cultivation, but we apprehend it is sufficiently accounted for by the scarcity of new grounds for tobacco in proportion to the increased culture, & the want of proper husbandry to preserve or improve tobacco grounds on the one hand, and on the other, the usual advantages derived from a change of crops and the high prices obtained for flour during the latter times. The regulation alluded to consisted chiefly in declaring that no flour should be exported until inspected and branded for good and merchantable. About this time also the inspection of tobacco was put on nearly the same footing in which it now is. The fees of the inspectors had been converted to fixed salaries, as the only means to prevent corruption in such offices where there was a concurrence; and the inspectors, which then and for a long time before, had been nominated by the parish vestries, are since the revolution presented by the Levy courts of the counties. Though tobacco was always sold by the hundred pounds, as long as flour was sold by weight which it

was until after independence, the hundred weight consisted of one hundred and twelve pounds and the exportation of wheat ; which was considerable before that event, ceased soon after, in consequence of the improvements in mills and the manufacture of flour.

In 1745 Mr. Jonas Green, who had been five years printer of the laws, commenced the paper called the *Maryland Gazette*, which he published weekly at Annapolis. It is continued by one of his descendants, twice a week, and it may be asserted without hazard, is the oldest establishment of the kind in North America.

Governor Bladen began the house for which funds had been long provided and intended for the residence of such officers, but not being finished it was used by the college; that gentleman returning to England in 1746 Samuel Ogle, esquire, was appointed governor for the third time.

In 1748 Frederick county was taken off from Prince George's and then included all the lands of Montgomery, Washington and Allegheny counties westward, there being already a town then called Frederick. The tobacco trade at this time was said to employ twenty five thousand seamen and yield to Great Britain, by exports at the duty of six pence per pound, one million a year, besides the consumption of seven millions pounds there.

In 1750, some further encouragement was given to the making of iron, but slitting mills and tilt hammers were prohibited in the colonies by act of parliament. The next year Georgetown on Patowmack was laid out on like terms with other towns.

Frederick only surviving son of Lord Baltimore became proprietary while a minor, by the death of his father the twenty third April 1751, aged fifty two years. Having already noticed several particulars in the private life of Charles the fifth Lord Baltimore, it may only be added here, that he married Mary daughter of sir Theodore Jansen of Wimbledon in Surry; that he devised the reversion of the province to his daughters and their male heirs, in succession, in case of default of such heirs to his son, and appointed Messrs. Bladen and Ogle two of the executors; that in the Chronicles of the time, he is represented as a man of elegant person and address,

learned himself and a patron of science, enjoying a splendid revenue in a princely style, and that the parsimony of George the second, who confided to him the chief offices about his son, put it in his power to render such munificent services to the prince who died the same year, as would probably have secured to him the highest honors in the state had they survived the king.

In 1752 the British parliament altered the calendar, by which the new year commenced the first of January instead of the 25th of March, and the dates used in these sketches from the beginning, as far as could be ascertained, are according to the *new style*. Governor Ogle going to England, Benjamin Tasker, esquire, was president and as such governor of the colony until Horatio Sharpe, esquire, was appointed governor in 1753. According to the Annual Register, the imports into England this year from Virginia and Maryland, amounted to six hundred and thirty two thousand five hundred and seventy four pounds four shillings and eight pence, and the exports to three hundred and fifty six thousand seven hundred and seventy six pounds eleven shillings and three pence, making a balance of two hundred and seventy five thousand seven hundred and ninety seven pounds thirteen shillings and five pence in favour of the provinces. The white population is stated by other authorities to be about seventy thousand each, but soon after a very particular census of Maryland was published in the Gentleman's Magazine, by which it appears there were then in the province :

	Free.	Servants.	Convicts.	Total.
<i>Men,</i>	24058	3576	1507	29141
<i>Women,</i>	23521	1824	386	25731
<i>Boys,</i>	26637	1049	67	27752
<i>Girls,</i>	24141	422	21	24584
	98357	6870	1981	107,208
By the same account the number of mulattoes } amounted to				3,592
And that of Negroes to	-	-	-	42,764
	Total,			153,564*

* A general census of all the colonies was taken by direction of Congress in 1776, but the result is unknown to us.

In anticipation of another war with the French, who now held forts and instigated the Indians on the westward from the lakes to the Mississippi, a congress of the provincial and colonial governments was held at Albany in 1754, to which Benjamin Tasker and Charles Carroll junior esquires were sent by Maryland, for the purpose of treating with the Six Nations: and at which articles of confederation were drawn up by a committee of which Mr. Tasker was one, for the approbation of the parliament and colonial assemblies, but was rejected by each as too favorable to the other. It appears that no delegates were present from the royal government of Virginia or the other colonies south, and that a submission of all the colonial governments to the controul of a governor general of royal appointment, was the object of the crown and not likely to be assented to here. It was in the same year, general then colonel Washington, had gone to the neighbourhood of the Ohio with Virginia troops, and first conquered and then was obliged to surrender fort Necessity. Maryland provided for the erection of forts and blockhouses towards the frontiers, sent Messrs. Tasker and Carroll to procure Indian alliances, and placed a number of troops under the command of the Maryland lieutenant colonel Dagworthy, commanding at Cumberland, a new fort on the Patowmack, beyond the colony's fort *Frederick*, which last was near Hancock town and erected sometime before. Our colonel then a British captain only Judge Marshall says, claiming to rank above colo-

In 1790, our population was,	-	White	208,647
		Slaves	103,036
		Coloured	8,043

Total			319,726
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In 1820, the population was,	-	White	260,222
		Slaves	107,398
		Coloured	39,730

Total			407,350
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Males 206,862—females 200,488. Excess of males 6,374.

The following statement published since the last census in 1820, is inserted here to show the present number in each coun-

nel Washington the latter refused to pass the Patowmack. An act of assembly was passed "for taking and detaining able bodied men," and a supply of forty thousand pounds was granted for the service, under Dagworthy and afterwards under general Forbes. To defray the expences of which armament the assembly increased the former duties, and laid taxes, viz. one shilling per hundred acres on land, the proprietary's manors not exempt, on horses forty shillings, carriages of pleasure five shillings per wheel, billiard tables sixty shillings, pedlars eighty shillings and on batchelors five shillings. Judiciary proceedings and conveyances were also taxed, and the lands of the Catholic's were assessed double; ten pounds and afterwards fifty pounds were to be paid for each Indian prisoner or *scalp, being the skin of the crown of the head*, to any person except *Soldiers* or *Indian allies*, being that kind of indemnity to which savages were accustomed and most likely to tempt enemies to become friends. Some of them were subsidised by the colony and a party of Cherokees visiting the seat of government as allies,

ty with the increase or decrease in ten years, to which is added the date of the erection of the respective counties.

	Number 1810.	Number 1820.	Increase.	Decrease.	Erected
St. Mary's	12794	12974	180		1634
Kent	11450	11458	8		1634
Anne Arundel	26668	27165	497		1650
Calvert	8005	8073	68		1654
Charles	20245	16500		3745	1658
Baltimore	29255	33463	4208		1659
Talbot	14230	14389	159		1661
Somerset	17195	19579	2384		1666
Dorchester	18108	17759		349	1669
Cecil	13066	16048	2982		1674
Prince George's	20589	20216		373	1695
Queen Anne's	16648	14952		1696	1706
Worcester	16971	17421	450		1742
Frederick	34437	40459	6022		1748
Harford	18275	15924		2351	1773
Caroline	9453	10108	655		1773
Washington	18730	23075	4345		1776
Montgomery	17980	16400		1580	1776
Allegheny	6909	8654	1745		1789
Baltimore city	46555	62738	16183		1729

received a considerable sum of money, and the most friendly treatment.

From a dispute between the two branches of the legislature, the upper house rejected some of the bills of supplies, and the province was charged with a refusal to sustain its part of the expense of this war; but very unjustly, as was stated by doctor Franklin to the parliament; nor can there be any doubt on the subject, when it is recollected that the savages passed our forts on the Patowmack and spread terror amongst the inhabitants of the oldest counties on the western shore, and to the bay side, after the defeat of general Braddock. They were met and routed at St. George's creek and Loyal Hanning in 1758, but attacked colonel Thomas Cressap's house, when they were also defeated in 1762, a few captives being taken out of their hands and about three hundred pounds being paid for *scalps* at the different engagements, agreeably to the law.

In 1758 sir William Johnstone, appointed Indian agent by the government of England, with some of the governors, concluded a treaty with the Six Nations and some other Indians, among whom there were Nanticokes who had voluntarily gone from Maryland. But this treaty had been preceded by the evacuation by the French and Indians of fort *Duquesne*, now named fort Pitt, in honor of the minister just appointed, and whose councils had produced a turn of affairs so favourable as to endear him to the colonists. The war terminated in 1763, three years after the accession of George the third, by the expulsion of the French and Spanish from all their colonies on this continent north of the gulf of Mexico and Mississippi. The colonists had contributed essentially to these acquisitions, in which as frontiers they were so much interested; for instigating of the Indians by the French and Spanish, which did not cease even with the public hostilities, had created such violent animosities against those nations, in colonies exposed to savage vengeance, that they entered into the contest with vigour; indeed the very religion those European enemies professed became more obnoxious, and its professors suffered some persecutions besides those already noticed. The inhabitants seem to have forgotten that liberality in which the province was founded, and which, as

early as 1676, had fostered the Protestants and produced the establishment of many Episcopal and other churches, to recall the intolerant spirit of acts passed during the unsettled state of the parent country and generously repealed by their predecessors on the restoration of the province to Lord Baltimore. Of these dispositions the British government which had voted some money to reimburse the colonies, and passed some acts to encourage the importation of staves and heading from them, thought to avail itself in 1664, laying new duties on sugar, coffee, wine, silks, cambrics, &c. and in 1765, the colonies were subjected to stamps upon papers, legal and mercantile. But now a congress was assembled for very different purposes than the last; and William Murdock, Edward Tilghman and Thomas Ringgold, esquires, deputies, went from Maryland to the above congress at New York; when it was declared on the part of all the colonies north of the Patowmack, that the colonists had the exclusive right to tax themselves, and the British government was addressed accordingly. Mr. Zachariah Hood, to whom the stamps were sent for this province, was forced to quit Annapolis, and in fact resigned. No stamps were distributed or paid for in these colonies, but non-importation agreements were entered into generally throughout the continent. An act was passed the next year by the assembly of Maryland, to regulate the entry of vessels with passengers infected by contagious maladies. The Stamp act was repealed in 1766; but, in pursuance of the authority to which they considered themselves entitled, the parliament immediately asserted their power to tax the colonists in all cases whatever.

Messrs. Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, astronomers of celebrity in England, chosen and sent out by the respective proprietaries for the purpose, completed the division lines between the provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

The form of the latter, of which a very good map was made and published by Dennis Griffith, esquire, in 1794, situated between thirty eight and thirty nine degrees forty minutes north latitude, and one degree fifty eight east and two degrees twenty four west longitude from Washington; resembling an irregular angle, of which the base is the north bound, or east and west

line, two hundred miles long, terminating at the former by a line nearly north and south, of about eighty seven miles, but which then runs eastwardly about thirty five miles to the sea, and binding on that about forty five miles to the line of Virginia, then with that line, and the river Patowmack to its head or source, and thence by a short line due north to the first mentioned line or base. Maryland is supposed to contain a superficies of seven million acres, of which one and a half million acres are in water. Every part of it is within thirty miles of boatable navigation, and, exclusive of that, the quantities of fish render the water almost as valuable as the land. The Granite ridge, which commences in New England and runs by the head of the inlets at the west side of the bay, to the southern states, divides this into two nearly equal parts, so that one half the soil may be considered original and the other alluvial: but the colonists found all a forest.*

In 1766, and in consequence as it is stated in *Hanson's* laws, "of the scarcity of specie & public credit being reduced to an extreme low condition in consequence of a difference which had long subsisted between the two houses respecting the claim of the clerk of the upper house, and which had for several years prevented the passage of the journal or of the taking any measures for discharging the public debts" & although there was due the province twenty-one thousand and eighty-eight pounds two shillings and six pence sterling of tobacco debt at seven shillings & six pence per hundred pounds, & the sum of nineteen

* Doctor Morse having stated the quantity of lands in the state at fourteen thousand square miles and Dr. Seybert estimates the population in 1810, at 27-13 per square mile and 1-19th of the population of the union, 95-63 females for every hundred males, 45-16 slaves for every hundred free persons; that the returns of the militia were thirty-three thousand four hundred and ten, and that in respect to square miles, Maryland ranked the eleventh; in population the eighth; in federal representation the seventh; domestic exports the sixth; manufactures the fifth; and in the totals of exports, tonnage or revenue the fourth state,

thousand eight hundred & forty-one pounds one shilling and two pence *nominal* money, equal at the real exchange, to eleven thousand nine hundred & four pounds twelve shillings & eight pence sterling, together thirty-two thousand nine hundred & ninety-two pounds fifteen shillings and two pence sterling, besides twenty six thousand eight hundred pounds bank stock and five thousand two hundred and thirty pounds seventeen shillings and two pence interest not invested; an emission of bills of credit was ordered to the amount of one hundred and seventy-three thousand seven hundred and thirty three dollars to pay the debts. The bills were to be redeemed in 1777 by drafts on the trustees in London, which happening during the revolution, drafts on them were refused payment and was not effected of course. Three years after another emission of three hundred and eighteen thousand dollars was ordered, for the purpose of lending on interest to the inhabitants at four per cent. per annum redeemable by the money of the preceeding creation or by bills on London; though bills were to be drawn instead of issues when exchange was above par, and the whole was to be taken out of circulation in twelve years, which brought it under the predicament of the other; that is to say, to be sunk by depreciation, lost to individuals when received by them for money and the bank stock remained for the treasury.

The investments in London, which in 1776, by the fidelity of the commissioners both at Annapolis and there, amounted to thirty thousand pounds sterling, survived the shock; and from a spirit of commercial justice in that government, elicited by the talents of Messrs. Chase, Piney and other agents, six hundred and fifty thousand dollars were received in 1805, even after a large discount to the proprietary and others in England.

In 1767, after some favorable changes in the customs, relating to the transit and duties on West India produce in the colonies, parliament laid duties on the importation here of tea, glass, paper and colours from England. These were resisted as the stamps had been, and more violently, for a cargo which had arrived at Annapolis was thrown into the river, the consignees being themselves compelled by the inhabitants to effect it. All the teas were either burned, destroyed or returned from every

port to which they were sent, although it was declared the proceeds were to be spent in defence of the colonies, and salted provision and raw hides were to be admitted in England from them free of duties.

In 1768 a law was passed providing for the erection of alms and work houses and trustees of the poor in several counties, which by other laws has since been extended to all; the poor being, previously, supplied at their own houses by county levies annually.

Lord Baltimore had the misfortune to loose his lady, who was Diana, daughter of Scrope Egerton, duke of Bridgewater, by the overturning of a carriage in 1758, and not marrying again, led a dissolute life. He was this year prosecuted for an offence highly criminal, but voluntarily submitted to his trial in the court of King's bench setting at Kingston in Surry, where his country residence was, and where he asserted his innocence before a jury of the county with eloquence and success.

The Nanticke Indians represented that they were few remaining and were desirous to dispose of their lands, provision was made by law for that purpose; and thirty years after, the Choptank Indians made a similar representation with the same effect, but a few of the descendants of these Indians are still, or were lately, remaining in that neighborhood under the pay and protection of the state government.

From general Wilkinson's memoirs we learn that about this time, doctor Henry Stevenson of Baltimore, introduced the practice of inoculation with more celebrity, at least, in this part of the country by receiving patients into his spacious new house there; which practice was succeeded by vaccination thirty years after, very much by the zeal of doctor James Smith of the same place being aided by the state soon after.

In the same year Robert Eden, esquire, who had married Caroline, the youngest daughter of the late Lord Baltimore, was appointed governor and arrived in Maryland.

In 1769, Mr. William Rumsey of this province, with other members of the American Philosophical Society, took the levels

and made estimates for a canal between the Chesapeake and Delaware, and thirty-five thousand dollars of bills of credit were authorised for erecting the present splendid state house at Annapolis, which was not completed before the revolution.

Messrs. Daniel Dulany, Thomas Johnson, John Hall, William Paca, Charles Carroll, Barrister Lancelot Jacques and Charles Wallace were appointed commissioners to superintend the erection of the state-house, on a spacious eminence for the improvement of which, 500 pounds sterling were appropriated, out of the bills just created. Mr. William Anderson was the architect, but it received its present finish several years after by Mr. Joseph Clarke. It is chiefly built of brick made at Annapolis. Its front to the south-east, is one hundred and thirty feet and the depth one hundred feet, divided into six rooms on each of two floors, besides a spacious vestibule, court-room and an area, about forty feet square, over which the dome, of the same diameter, is raised to the height of one hundred and eleven feet. After raising a few steps to the portico which is fifteen feet wide, the height from the platform to the cornish is thirty-six feet, and the dome, galery, acorn and spire makes the whole about two hundred feet. From the galery there is a delightful view of the city and harbor of Annapolis, the country round and Severn and South rivers, besides a distant and interesting prospect of the bay and eastern-shore.

It was remarked in England, that the Americans who used to take at least eighth of the State Lottery tickets, had nearly suspended all such adventures. As no lotteries had then been authorised by our laws, this at least was one effect of colonial retaliation.

According to the Encyclopedia Britannica there were entered in Maryland in 1770, two hundred and five ships, and one hundred and ninety-seven sloops, and cleared two hundred and twenty-eight ships and one hundred and seventy-two sloops; and the amount of exports the year before, was *one million, five hundred and fifty-four thousand, four hundred and thirty dollars* at four shillings and six-pence sterling per dollar. Governor Eden bought and improved the house at Annapolis used at present by the governors, being confiscated during the revolution.

Frederick the 6th and last Lord Baltimore dying in 1771, in Italy, aged forty years, without legitimate children, the title of Baron of Baltimore became extinct, but Henry Harford, esq. a natural son, was declared proprietary, though a minor, in virtue of his father's will; of which Messrs, Eden, Hammersly, Provost and Morris were executors, and by which Lord Baltimore gave a reversion to Mrs. Windham, Mr. Harford's sister, who was first clandestinely married to Mr. Morris and divorced; then to his own younger sister Caroline, Mrs. Eden, with a legacy of *twenty thousand* pounds between her and his oldest sister Louisa, then Mrs. Browning, if they assented to the will.

Whatever was the aberrance of the last Lord Baltimore, he did not participate in the late offensive measures. Maryland continued to grow in people, wealth and happiness under his proprietaryship. Men of genius and enterprise were found in every county, and the capital had become a little court of taste and fashion. If the tree which was so fairly planted by Cecilius, and so faithfully nurtured by the first and second Charles, yielded a fruit of which the exuberance intoxicated their successor, the stock increased, spreading its branches majestically, and the excrescences being lopped off in later times, it remains an heir-loom, of which they who claim it by adoption as well as those who hold it from birthright, may well be proud.

The exports to and imports from Great Britain in 1773 were greater than they had been twenty years before, because these colonies increased in wealth by the more extensive trade with the interior and other colonies lately acquired: As the importations from England must have been materially affected by public and private associations to use domestic goods. Much of this trade was no doubt forced, on British account, especially that of imports here, in anticipation of a total loss of the market.

Provision was made by the legislatures of Maryland and Virginia for erecting a light-house on Cape Henry, by a duty of four pence per ton on vessels entering either colony. The jurisdiction of the county courts was now extended in criminal cases and matters of debt, to be concurrent with that of the provincial court. A concurrent jurisdiction with the Chancellor in

cases in equity not exceeding twenty pounds, had been given the county courts in 1763; the jurisdiction of single justices was now extended to fifty shillings, or eight dollars and thirty-three and a third cents, without fees; and the tobacco fees were regulated at rates which, when reduced to money at one dollar sixty-six and two-thirds per cent, were exceedingly low, as they have been always and continue in Maryland, as well as the salaries of all offices. It appears that delegates to the assembly received a compensation in proportion to their expences from early times, and justices of the peace and jurors also, whilst attending court.

The limitation of jurisdiction to the provincial court in all criminal cases which were capital, except committed by negroes until now; would have been an intolerable grievance to the counties, if the perpetration of such crimes had been frequent. The same cause as to civil affairs, the charge of attending the high court at the seat of government, in all important cases, must have prohibited the people from a baneful spirit of litigation. To have been so much exempted from contests among one another, from murders and felonies destructive to life and morals, was no doubt a source of great happiness; and to be relieved from the pain of witnessing executions or other capital punishments, in great measure, could scarcely be less conducive to human felicity.

The legislature also created a new county, by the name of Harford, including all that part of Baltimore county laying north and east of Little Gunpowder. Caroline county was erected out of Dorchester and Queen Anne's, the same year, and a great road directed to be made from Cumberland to the nearest boatable navigation westward of the Alleghany mountains, at the charge of the province.

At a session held in 1774, being the last under the proprietary government, further penalties were prescribed for obstructing the harbors. The principal roads to Baltimore, which in 1804, were transferred to chartered companies and turnpiked, were opened, or straightened and widened, and bills of credit loaned for making them; and a law authorising the discharge of debtors under two hundred pounds sterling, on delivery of their

effects to the sheriffs, was the last which received the sanction of governor Eden. He remained undisturbed at Annapolis until June 1776, when he embarked in the British sloop of war Fowey, captain Montague, who having a flag, permitted fugitives to go on board, and caused the embarkation of Mr. Eden's baggage to be obstructed. Some British dispatches to him being intercepted by general C. Lee, the general wrote the committee at Baltimore to arrest the governor, but they referred it to the council of safety who did not think fit or necessary to comply. Joining Dunmore in the bay, the governor went to England and was knighted, but returned to Annapolis with Mr. Harford in 1784, and died near that city soon after. The members of council and of the upper-house in 1774 and the last under the proprietary, were Benedict Calvert, John Ridout, John Beale Bordley, George Stewart, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Benjamin Ogle, Philip Thomas Lee, Daniel Dulany, William Hayward, William Fitzhugh, George Plater and Edward Lee, esquires, Mr. Dulany was secretary, Mr. Fitzhugh, commissary-general, Mr. Stewart judge of the court of admiralty, and with Mr. Calvert judge of the land office, Mr. Jenifer receiver-general and agent of the proprietary. Thomas Jennings, esquire, was attorney-general and Robert Smith, esquire, surveyor-general of the western shore, no such officer being appointed for the other shore for some years before; Mr. Hayward was chief justice and Messrs. Bordley, Jenifer, Philip T. Lee, John Leeds, John Cooke and Joseph Sim, associate judges of the provincial court.

Prepared as the people were, the distressing accounts received from Massachusetts, and the encouragement received at the same time from Virginia, the towns and counties generally assembled and elected committees to superintend the public concerns, legislative judicial and military; and, in less than one month after the close of the last assembly 1774, a convention of delegates from the towns and counties of Maryland, met at Annapolis, to concert measures for the relief of Boston, then blockaded and the redress of grievances imposed by the British government. We view with amazement, even now perhaps more than ever, the obstinacy of that infatuation with which the British ministry persisted in a system of taxation of the

colonies containing at least three hundred thousand fighting men, three thousand miles off, whilst they restrained the commerce of the colonists, which alone would enable them to pay any taxes, surrounded too as that government then was, by powerful and aggravated rivals; but Providence chose to restore a natural state of independence to a part of the new world by a miraculous display of human frailty in a part of the old.

Ninety-two members attended the provincial convention, which appointed Matthew Tilghman, Thomas Johnson, Robert Goldsborough, William Paca and Samuel Chase, esquires, to represent the colony in a general congress; which they recommended to be held at Philadelphia in September following. At this congress, Georgia was not at first represented, and in which general Washington was a delegate from Virginia; a redress of grievances was sought by non-importation, to which New-York did not assent at the time, and spirited remonstrances against restrictions, taxation, &c. addressed to the people as well as to the government of England. Town and county committees were organised in pursuance of a recommendation of congress; and as occasion required, provincial conventions assembled at Annapolis. The above named gentlemen with Messrs. Bordley, Jenifer, Thomas Stone, H. Hooper, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Edward Lloyd, James Holliday, Thomas Smith, Charles Carroll, Barrister, Richard Lloyd and Robert Alexander, were appointed a committee of correspondence; and they or some of them, with other eight or nine persons, a council of safety, from time to time, until the government under which we now live was organised. To this body great discretionary power was granted, and the *habeus corpus* was partially suspended by laws which also justly defined treasonable acts. Congress offered to contribute to the national defence, if great Britain would remove all restrictions on trade and put Americans on a footing with other subjects in this respect, in 1775, but the British government at last merely proposed the abandonment of the proceeds of the duties and to suspend the pretensions to tax America by an act of parliament.

In 1776, the Congress, in which Messrs. S. Chase, Paca, Stone and Carroll of Carrollton, represented Maryland, declar-

ed the independence of the Union; having the year before, appointed general Washington to the command of the American army stationed before Boston. Maryland received and protected the national representatives at Baltimore being threatened by the British army on the Delaware, before the end of the year.

The plan of government formed by the convention of Maryland in 1776 has received several important alterations; the counties have been divided into election districts; all white male citizens made eligible voters, and all others excluded and the manner of voting being changed from *viva voce* to ballot. Some qualifications to offices have also been removed, but it is remarkable that all Christian *ministers* are still excluded by their profession. Eighty members, four for each county and two each for Annapolis and Baltimore form the house of delegates, being elected directly by the citizens annually, and nine senators for the western and six for the eastern-shore, elected by half the number of the delegates, every five years compose the 2d branch of the legislature. The two branches elect the governor and five councillors annually, and the governor and council appoint the judges, who hold their offices during good behaviour.

It was by the convention that Frederick county was divided into Frederick, Washington and Montgomery counties, and in 1789, Alleghany county was taken from Washington by an act of assembly, completing the present number of nineteen, eleven of which on the western and eight on the eastern side of the bay. One or two individuals at Annapolis, and as many in some of the counties, were pronounced enemies to the cause of the colonies, and underwent some persecutions and even personal violence, but the public authorities uniformly condemned such violence, and prevented any serious consequences.

"In this memorable interval between the fall of the old and the institution of the new government," says the late chancellor Hanson, in the preface to his edition of the laws, "there appeared to exist amongst us such a fund of public virtue as scarcely a parallel in the annals of the world, although many occasions occurred in which intemperate zeal transported men beyond the just bounds of moderation, not a single person fell a victim to the oppression of this irregular government;" and he continues,

"without this virtue, the opposition of a country unskilled in war, destitute of arms, inferior far in numbers, and wanting almost every thing for which it had before relied solely on its now inveterate enemies, the opposition of such a people to the efforts of the most powerful nation on the globe would have been feeble indeed."

Besides their own entire self-government immediately obtained, the citizens would have enjoyed a free intercourse with all the world but for the war. The church establishment was abolished, however, all sects of christians being equally privileged and protected, and taxes were to be no longer levied on the individuals *per poll*, or by classes and numbers, but according to their property, and as far as practicable, their means of enjoyment.

The constitution was carried into effect with great unanimity early in 1777. After the new senate and delegates had elected Thomas Johnson, esquire, governor, and Messrs. Josiah Polk, John Rogers, Edward Lloyd, Thomas Sim Lee and Joseph Sim, councillors, Messrs Carroll and Brice declining, they proceeded to provide for the exigencies of a state of war.* The continental and state money was made a legal tender, and the currency which had been sometime uncertain, was fixed at the rate of seven shillings and six pence to the dollar.

The recruiting service was promoted, and the state sent to the army, under general Smallwood and others at different times, about fourteen thousand regular troops, besides drafts of militia;

* Governor Johnson being twice re-elected and having served the three political years limited by the constitution, was succeeded by the following gentlemen at the several periods annexed to their names respectively:

Thomas Sim Lee,	1779	John Francis Mercer,	1801
William Paca,	1782	Robert Bowie,	1803
William Smallwood,	1785	Robert Wright,	1806
John Eager Howard,	1788	Edward Lloyd,	1809
George Plater,	1791	Robert Bowie,	1811
Thomas Sim Lee,	1792	Levin Winder,	[ton, 1812
John Hoskins Stone,	1794	Charles Ridgely, of Hamp-	1815
John Henry,	1797	Charles Goldsborough,	1818
Benjamin Ogle,	1798	Samuel Sprigg,	1819

and a flotilla of galleys and small vessels were provided. Among other gentlemen who entered the continental army from this state were Messrs. Uriah Forrest and Benjamin Ford, of St. Mary's county, James Wilkinson of Calvert, Philip Steuart and John H. Stone of Charles, Mordecai Gist, Samuel Smith, John E. Howard and Nicholas Rogers of Baltimore, Josias Carvel Hall of Harford, Nathaniel Ramsay of Cecil, Otho H. Williams of Washington, William Richardson and Peter Adams of Caroline, James Hindman of Talbot, John Gunby and Levin Winder of Somerset, Moses Rawlings and Patrick Sim of Anne Arundel, Edward Tillard, Thomas Woolford and Ludwick Weltner of Frederick.

The trade of the Chesapeake was interrupted very early, and in the course of the year, Lord Howe landed the British army under his brother, sir William, on Elk-neck; from whence they proceeded to Philadelphia, after their success at Brandywine. In the same year also, the British army under Burgoyne capitulated at Saratogo to general Gates. Charles Carroll, barrister, Solomon Wright and John Beale Bordley, esquires, were appointed judges of the general court, and Thomas Jennings, esquire, attorney-general. Thomas Harwood, junior, esquire, was made treasurer of the western-shore, and William Hindman, esquire, treasurer of the eastern-shore.

In 1778, the alliance was made with France, and the articles of confederation published by congress, and in 1781 count de Grasse entered the bay; and with the allied troops, general Washington, captured the British army and lord Cornwallis at York. The same year, Maryland having vainly waited for assurances that the western country would be considered the joint territory of the confederacy, assented to the articles of confederation. Provision being made for a court of appeals, Benjamin Rumsey, Benjamin Mackall, the fourth, Thomas Jones, Solomon Wright, and James Murray, esquires, were appointed judges.

In 1780, the quit rents were abolished as *an acknowledgement of a seigniorship incompatible with the absolute sovereignty of this free and independent state, of which other colonists*

were freed already, as it was said ; and every landed estate became allodial instead of feudal, but the equal inheritance of all children of intestates was not determined against the *heir at law*, until six years after. In the meantime, all British property was confiscated ; the proprietary's manors and reserved lands fell to the state of course, and a treble tax was imposed on *non-jurors* to redeem the black and red money, by which the other was drawn out of circulation at various rates of depreciation and in succession.

There was however a surplus received, the interest of which, added to the receipts from duties before the federal constitution was adopted, licences and fines, defrayed the public expenditures of the state, and general assessments of supplies ceased in 1785; that is, before the monies borrowed of Messrs Vanstaphorst, of Amsterdam, had been repaid ; being, we believe, half a million, for the loan was payable in tobacco, and cost by the use of that article after the peace, as much or more in damages as was first borrowed ; or the recovery of the British bank stock, which amounted to six hundred and fifty thousand dollars.†

The claims which Mr. Harford came to urge in person after the war, amounting, for the quit rents at twenty-five years purchase, to six hundred and ninety-one thousand, nine hundred

† In 1816 exports of domestic produce from the state of Maryland according to the official returns published,

amounted to - - - \$4,834,490

and foreign products to - - - 2,504,277

making together - , - 7,338,767

The registered tonnage of vessels employed in foreign trade was - - - 83,123 tons.

enrolled in the coasting trade - 64,161

licenced vessels in the same trade 8,777

making together 156,061 tons.

and the revenue on customs received by the United States from the State of Maryland, exclusive of drawbacks and expences of collection, amounted to 2,771,910 dollars.

In 1798, George Town, with about fifty square miles, having been ceded to the United States in 1791, there were assessed in Maryland, five million, four hundred and forty-

and sixty-five dollars, and sixty-seven cents; and for lands, to eight hundred and seventy-three thousand, one hundred and seventy-six dolls. were rejected, but he has received with other loyalists a considerable indemnity from the British government as did Mrs. Browning and Mrs. Eden, a lesser sum between them, and about the sum of ten thousand pounds sterling was also obtained by Mr. Harford out of the state's stock then in England.

Having by the peace of 1783 secured their own independence, congress setting at Annapolis, received the resignation of general Washington, and our legislature immediately prohibited the introduction of slaves altogether, and declared the persons and property of free blacks within the guardianship of the laws of the state, and soon after abolished the claims of the eldest

four thousand, two hundred and seventy-two acres of land;	
amount - - - - -	21,634,004 dollars
16,932 houses amount to -	10,738,286
	<hr/>
	32,372,290 dollars.

and in 1814, the lands and improvements,	
were valued at - - - -	106,490,638 dollars
and the slaves at - - - -	16,086,934
	<hr/>
	122,577,572 dollars.

Upon which there were received in 1816, \$149,099

And by other internal taxes, - - - 349,847

The state's capital stock, as stated to the legislature in 1820, of which there was in the U. States'

stock six per cent. - - -	\$133,717 83
United States' three per cent. -	335,104 74
Stock in the Potowmack Company	120,444 44
Loan to Do.	30,000 00
Stock in different banks of the state	516,100 00
Do. Frederick & York Turnpike Co.	15,000 00
Do. Union Manufacturing Company	10,000 00
Debts due by individuals,	
loans to schools, &c. - - -	67,766 12

amounted to	<hr/>	\$1,223,133 13†
-------------	-------	-----------------

† This sum is stated according to the votes and proceedings, though apparently short five thousand dollars.

soms and divided estates equally among children of intestates; extended the privileges and income of the colleges at Annapolis and Chester united for a university, which they held until 1805. Lands in Alleghany county were given the soldiers and the land office was again opened for the sale of the vacancies at from two shillings to ten shillings per acre. Companies were incorporated to open and improve the navigation of the Patowmack and Susquehanna rivers; the jurisdiction of the former, the bay and Pocomoke rivers being adjusted on equal and just

The capital was stated in 1801, to amount to one million, one hundred and thirty-six thousand. If the three per cents. were sold at the rate now current, it would appear that there has been little increase or diminution of capital since that time.

From the statement of the last and present years it appears that the annual expences of about one hundred and eighty pensioners, are

pensioners, are	- - - -	18,000 dollars
Donations to colleges	- - - -	12,000
Penitentiary charges	- - - -	10,000
Legislature one session	- - - -	35,000
Judges salaries	- - - -	32,400
Governor, Chancellor, & other officers	- - - -	12,600

Total 120,000 dollars.

That the interest from U.S. stock is 18,000

Fines and licences, retailers, pedlars, marriages, &c.	- - - -	35,000
Dividends of banks and roads	- - - -	26,000
Sales of land, interest on debts, &c.	- - - -	21,000

Total 100,000 dollars.

Leaving an annual deficit of about 20,000 dollars.

and the sum of six hundred and fifty thousand dolls. received for the states' stock in England in 1805, principally advanced on account of the United States in the late war, but returned for the most part, is absorbed. At the same time the half pay of the revolutionary soldiers has been increased in number of pensioners and the dividends on bank stock has fallen.; still the only material consideration is, whether the investments have been made in such institutions as are best calculated to advance the interest of the state by the advancement of the peoples means of prosperity and happiness.

terms with Virginia, by Messrs. Jenifer, Stone and S. Chase, on the part of Maryland.

Loans had been obtained abroad by the State, as mentioned before, and by the United States, during the war; and with the latter, Mr. Robert Morris was enabled to establish a Bank, and provide for the most urgent expenses, after the fall of the paper money. A continental debt of about sixty millions, required at that time, great exertions even to pay the interest, and while the importations from England were excessive, the citizens were excluded from some of her dominions, and had not shipping to be the carriers of all their own saleable products any where.

Some of the States again resorted to paper money, but Maryland, by the perseverance of the smallest branch of the Legislature, refrained from a system which had been so injurious to many. Though in 1776 and 1777, indispensable, it was otherwise now, in a state of peace and independence. The money created must have been loaned out at some risk, or lavished in expenses, and a people who are debtors or creditors of their government, are not the most likely to maintain its principles. So also, they who pay no taxes, or think they have nothing to pay, are too apt to suffer all other matters of government, to become a sport or jest, and be in danger of losing their best privileges by their indifference. By the federal constitution, the power of emitting bills of credit was taken away from the State governments, but they may still raise money by loans or taxes; and any government is limited in other respects, to little purpose perhaps, which can borrow money or lay contributions for all sums, by all modes, and give and take bounties at its own discretion. For as to debts contracted by loans or otherwise, too many do not think of the contracts until they must be paid, and few prefer future to present advantage; with a little art, old debts are paid by new loans, until the amount has accumulated to such a degree that it is esteemed madness to talk of redemption; and, as to taxes, there is a paradox of which governments that are popular especially, will be tempted to avail themselves; they will lay the contribution upon articles which pass through

many hands between the maker and the consumer, by which the tax has as many advocates as contributors; each one retains not only that portion which was first *bonded for*, but a premium for himself; vainly will they tax luxuries; they that buy or consume them, are they who fix the price of labour, because the means are universal, and the people may be ground down to poverty almost without knowing the art or the artist; and here is the paradox, that which is least burthensome is the most offensive, whilst that which extracts the most from the hands of labour is least opposed.

Maryland and some other States laid taxes and duties for the payment of continental debts and the support of the confederation. A tender made of power to levy a duty of five per cent. on all imports, and offers to agree to a general act of navigation by this State, were not accepted by Congress for want of the assent of others, and a deficiency was constantly experienced.

This, with the individual embarrassments of the people, produced the convention which first met at Annapolis in 1786, and in Philadelphia in 1787, when the present Constitution of the United States was formed; Maryland being represented by Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, James McHenry, Danl. Carroll, of Dudington, and Luther Martin, Esquires.

The Constitution by them proposed, was adopted very soon, and almost unanimously by the people of this State, and went into operation in 1789 under the presidency of Gen. Washington.

The form of this government is not unlike that of Maryland and other State governments. Its powers are expressly limited, "to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States," by enumerated grants, which include the regulation of foreign intercourse, commerce and navigation, making war or peace, treaties of alliance or commerce, establishing and maintaining armies and navies, naturalization and bankrupt laws, coining money, transportation of letters, granting patents, courts of justice, systems of revenue, &c. Each State is represented by two senators, and representatives of the people according to their numbers; Maryland having at this time nine, and chooses eleven electors of President and Vice-President, all at

different intervals of time. It is an efficient if not energetic form of government, and has been a basis for new modeling several State governments, though it can never, like they sometimes had, become by *fair means*, a depositary of the whole sovereignty of the people.

In the life of Washington, as written by Judge Marshall, may be seen the history of the opposition to the internal taxes laid by Congress; for which Maryland sent troops to the westward; and to the neutral attitude assumed by the government in 1793.

Thence arose the division of the citizens into two political parties, which was confirmed by the Treaty of Amity with England in 1794, and the hostilities against the French in 1798.

In other books or treatises will be seen the extraordinary increase of our wealth and population, notwithstanding the obstructions to which this nation was exposed since the close of the last century, by the continued revolutions in Europe, and the wars which they caused; difficulties which continued under the successors of Washington, until in 1807, all foreign trade was suspended above a year, by acts of Congress, and in 1812, the United States were forced from their wonted neutrality, and plunged into another war with Great Britain.

The effects of this war upon the State of Maryland, are too recent to be forgotten. The British landed on Patuxent in 1814, and captured the seat of the general government, but failed in an attempt upon Baltimore soon after.

Though the treaty which restored peace to us, was silent on the major as well as the minor objects of the war, and though we had incurred a debt as much greater than that of the former war, as the means of the country were then less than at the present period, the United States were relieved by the general cessation of hostilities, from the practical evils of disputed principles assumed by the belligerents in relation to neutrals; and, early reverses having changed the scene of action more favourably to our arms on land, the close of it was accompanied by achievements there, equal to those which had been effected at sea, and a confidence in the national prowess arose becoming a people arrived at maturity.

A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST

OF THE

SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND, THE PROPRIETARIES, AND GOVERNORS,

During the Proprietary Government of Maryland.

YEAR.	SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.	PROPRIETARIES OF MARYLAND.	GOVERNORS OF MARYLAND.
1632	Charles the first.	Cecilius Calvert, 2d Lord Baltimore.	Leonard Calvert.
1633			Giles Brent, deputy.
1643			Leonard Calvert.
1644			Thomas Green, deputy.
1647	Parliament.	Charles Calvert, 3d Lord Baltimore.	William Stone.
1648			
1649	Oliver Cromwell, protector.		William Fuller and others, commissioners.
1654			Josias Fendall.
1656	Richard Cromwell, protector.		Philip Calvert.
1658			Charles Calvert.
1660	Charles the second.		Philip Calvert and others, deputies.
1661			Charles Calvert.
1669			Thomas Notley.
1671			{ The Proprietary--Cecilius Calvert, Jesse Wharton and others, deputies.
1675			Thomas Notley.
1676			The Proprietary.
1677		B. L. Calvert, G. Talbot & others, deputies:	
1680			
1684			

1685	James the second.	William Joseph, president.
1686		Convention, K. Cheseldine and others.
1688	William and Mary.	Lionel Copley.
1689		Edmond Andross.
1691		Francis Nicholson.
1693		Nathaniel Blakiston.
1694		Thomas Tench, president.
1695	William the third.	John Seymour.
1698	Anne.	Edward Lloyd, president.
1702		John Hart.
1703		
1704		
1709	George the first.	
1714		
1715		
1720	George the second;	Charles Calvert.
1727		Benedict L. Calvert.
1731		Samuel Ogle.
1732		The Proprietary.
1733		Samuel Ogle.
1742		Thomas Bladen.
1746		Samuel Ogle.
1751		
1752		
1753		
1760	George the third.	Benjamin Tasker, president.
1768		Horatio Sharpe.
1771		Robert Eden
1776	Convention.	Convention.

{ Benedict L. Calvert, 4th Ld Baltimore }
 { Charles Calvert, 5th Lord Baltimore. }

Frederick Calvert, 6th Lord Baltimore.

Henry Harford, Esq.
 Convention.

ANNALS

OF

BALTIMORE.

BY THOMAS W. GRIFFITH

BALTIMORE:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM WOODY,
Calvert street, second door south from Market street.

.....
1824. w

DISTRICT OF MARYLAND, S. S.

♦♦♦♦♦ BE IT REMEMBERED, that, on the twentieth day of July,
♦♦♦♦♦ in the forty-ninth year of the independence of the United
♦♦♦♦♦ States of America, THOMAS W. GRIFFITH, of the said district, hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following to wit:

"Annals of Baltimore."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by the securing copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also to the act entitled, "An act supplementary to an act, entitled An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

PHILIP MOORE,

Clerk of the District of Maryland.

ANNALS OF BALTIMORE.

THE inhabitants of Maryland, much attached to the proprietary Government, had violently opposed the establishment of Cromwells' usurpation amongst them, so that Cecilius, lord Baltimore, anticipated a retrocession of the Government of the province, and furnished Capt. Josias Fendall with a commission to receive and govern it in 1657.

This gentleman had been very active in the civil commotions of the Country, and formed a party, which, after they had got the province the next year, assumed the government of it, and he accepted a new commission from them, independent of the proprietary, the year after.

The Governor then exerted his authority by sending Col. Nathaniel Utie, who had been instrumental to his elevation and was made one of his Council, to warn the Dutch from New Castle, which being within the 40th. deg. of N. Lat. was part of the territory of Maryland granted to lord Baltimore; and the same year, that is in 1659, issued patents for lands in Baltimore County, which he then erected, to Col. Utie and others.

UPON the restoration of Charles the 2nd. Philip Calvert Esq. who had acted as Secretary of the province for some time, was appointed by his Brother, justly offended with Fendalls' treachery, to the office of Governor, and on the 20th July 1661, captain Thomas Howell, captain Thomas Stockett and Messrs. Thomas Powell, Henry Stockett and John Taylor, stiled *commissioners* of the county, held a court at the house of captain Howell, the presiding commissioner, Mr. John Collett being their clerk.

Thus it appears from the records of the County, although it is said in Mr. Bacon's collection, that an act passed in 1663, "for seating of lands in Baltimore county," was rejected by the proprietary,

All the navigable rivers emptying into the Chesapeake bay had been fully explored, and trade established with all the natives of the country, who remained on their shores, yet all the *settlements*, were within the six counties of St. Marys, Kent, Talbot, Calvert, Charles and Anne Arundel;—As the county last included all the western shore, until the creation of others, so Baltimore county may be considered at first, containing all the lands within the province, north of Anne Arundel, on the west of the bay, including even Cecil beyond Elkriver.—The lines of Anne Arundel in 1698, were the high lands north of Magothy to Patuxent river, and Baltimore was bounded westward by that or Charles county, until Prince George's was laid off, then including Frederick, &c. in 1695.

THERE is an inventory of the Estate of Mr. Abraham Haldman on the records of the orphan's court, taken 1666, by Messrs. William Hollis and Joseph Fallen, deputed by the Governor, as commissary General, for these courts were not established until after the Independence.

It appears that in 1662, the year after the first county Court was held, contracts were made for Tobacco deliverable at *North Point*; that Mr. Abraham Clarke, a shipwright, was amongst the first settlers on the north side Patapsco river, and that Mr. Charles Gorsuch, of the Society of Friends or Quakers, took up and patented 50 acres of land on *Whetstone Point*; it being the practice while there were few competitors, to take up but little waste land, though the purchase money was only 4s. the quit rent 4s. per annum, and alienation 4s. sterling per 100 acres, payable in Specie, Tobacco or other products.

THE next land taken up which lies within the present limits of the City, was the glade or bottom, on each side of the run now called Hartford run, in 1663, by Mr. Alexander Mountenay, for 200 acres, and called Mountenay's neck.

IN 1668 Timber neck, laying between the heads of the middle and north branches of Patapsco, was patented for Mr. John Howard, and in the same year, that tract north of it, upon which the first town of Baltimore was laid out, was granted to Mr. Thomas Cole, for 550 acres, and called *Cole's Harbour*.—This tract extended from

Mountenay's land, westerly, across the north side of the river, one mile, and northwardly from the river, about half a mile, but in the form of a rhomboid, divided into two nearly equal parts by the stream afterwards called *Jone's Falls*. Copus's Harbour, Long Island point, Kemps' addition and Parkers' Haven on the east, Lunns' lot and Chatsworth on the west, on the south David's fancy, and on the north Salisbury plains, Darley Hall and Gallow barrow, were patented for different persons at later periods, and have been added to the town, with other tracts since.

It seems that Mr. Cole left an only daughter, who became the wife of Mr. Charles Gorsuch, and they sold and conveyed *separately*, in 1679 and 1682, the tract called Cole's Harbour, to Mr. David Jones, who gave his name to the stream, and therefore believed to be the first actual settler, having his residence on the north side of it near the head of tide water, and where the stream was crossed without a bridge, by the great eastern road; this, passing down a drain or gully north west of the Parish Church Lot, from the southwest, after crossing turned north easterly, in the direction of what is now called French Street. Cole's Harbour came into the possession of Mr. James Todd, who was the stepson of Jones, and also the whole or part of Mountenay's neck, having intermarried with the owner's daughter, as is supposed. Mr. Todd resurveyed the first Tract and procured a new patent for it, by the name of Todd's range, in 1696, for 510 acres; and in 1702, Todd and wife, jointly conveyed 135½ acres of Mounte-

day's neck, and 164½ acres of Cole's Harbour to Mr. John Hurst, who was an Inn-keeper and kept an Inn at or near Jones's, and the remainder of the latter tract, to Charles Carroll, Esq. agent of the proprietary. "

IMMEDIATELY after his purchase Mr. Hurst mortgaged his 300 acres, of the two tracts, to Capt. Richard Colegate, one of the County Commissioners, who lived on a creek bearing his name, below the north branch of Patapsco.

In 1711, Mr. Carroll sold 31 acres of his part of Cole's Harbour, with a mill seat, to Mr. Jonathan Hanson, millwright, who erected the mill of which the remains are yet standing near the north west intersection of Holliday and Bath Streets.

In 1726 Mr. Edward Fell, a merchant from Lancashire of the Society of Friends, who had settled on the east side of the Falls, took an escheat warrant and employed Mr. Richard Gist to survey Cole's Harbour or Todd's Range, and the next year purchased the right to it of John Gorsuch, son of Charles; but the sons of Mr. Carroll, then lately deceased, entered a Caveat, and prevented a new grant.

Within a few years past, that is, above 100 years after the new patent had been granted Mr. Todd, a very respectable young gentleman of the family of Mr. Jones, came from England to inquire for his ancestors' Land, but on learning the above circumstances, gave up all further pursuit.

By Mr. Gist's return of the survey, it appears the then improvements consisted, besides the mill, in two dwellings, Tobacco houses, Orchards, &c. The land being about one half cleared and *midling* in quality; and on vacancies added, another dwelling, Tobacco houses, &c.

IN 1682, John Boring Esq. is presiding Justice of the County Court, Thomas Hedge, Esq. Clerk of the County. When in 1692, the seat of Government was moved from St. Mary's to Annapolis, and the Protestant Episcopal Church was established in Maryland, in consequence of the Revolution in England, and the government of Maryland had been assumed by the crown, • Baltimore County was, like the rest, divided into parishes; all christian sects being equally privileged until then. St. Paul's, St. Andrew's, St. George's and St. John's were the first and only parishes in this County for a long time. There were not Clergymen in the Country to supply all the parishes erected, so that certain fees were appointed besides usual compensations in Tobacco per poll, and magistrates were prohibited from performing marriage rites, to encourage ministers to emigrate, as was expressly stated.

It is probable that the first Church in this parish and perhaps in the County, was in Patapsco neck on or adjoining Mr. Partridge's land, near Bear Creek, though it is certain, Friends or Quakers, had meetings at Mr. John Giles' who was one of them, and, as early as 1729, purchased Upton court, being the land on Whetstone point, and between the Town and Ferry branch and

perhaps meeting houses near where the town now is. So early as 1676, Mr. Jeremiah Eaton devised 500 acres of land for the first protestant minister settled in the county, which was in 1719, confirmed to *the rector* of St. John's parish, in which the land was situated, and his successors. The grant was of more value, as in the same year, Charles lord Baltimore succeeding his father Cecilius, suspended the grants upon *condition of emigration*, and soon after fixed the price or consideration money at 200 lb. Tobacco per 100 acres. It is known that there were three or four Protestant Episcopal Churches in the province at the time Mr. Eaton made the above donation and it is probable the people of that society assembled to worship in Patapsco neck, long before they had parishes created.

IN 1693 George Ashman Esq. was presiding Justice of the county court and in 1698 Henry Wriothesly Esq. was county clerk. In the year 1695 Prince George's county was taken from the north west side of Charles and Anne Arundel, and became the limit of Baltimore, until in 1748, Frederick county was taken from the north west side of Prince George's.

In 1705 Aquilla Paca Esq. was sheriff of Baltimore county, and in 1706 he was succeeded by Francis Dalahide Esq. in 1708 colonel James Maxwell was presiding Justice of the county court, and so continued about twenty years, during which period the sheriffs' office was filled, three years each, by Messrs. James Presbury, appointed in 1710; John Dorsey 1713; John

Stokes 1716; Edward Hall 1719; Francis Holland 1722 and William Smith 1725.

No effects of the great Revolution in England which placed the prince of Orange on the throne, are discovered here, except those relating to the church establishment. It must be admitted that the colonial system was rather invigorated than otherwise, but moderated by Queen Anne; in whose reign the rate of money of account was fixed at 133 $\frac{1}{3}$ l. for 100l. sterling; the present rate of interest established, and a general post for letters; nor was the restoration of the government of the province to the proprietary by George 1 in 1715, signalised by any particular event in this county; though there are several important regulations enacted at that period which are still in force.

IN 1723 the Rev. Mr. William Tibbs, colonel John Dorsey, Messrs. John Isreal, William Hamilton, Thos. Tolley, John Stokes and Thomas Sheridine, were appointed visiters of the county school, for which duties were laid by the legislature as for free schools in the other counties some years before. Mr. Tolley sold a tract for the purpose, of 100 acres at 10s. per acre, being less than the value and perhaps a nominal consideration, on the south side of Gunpowder and near the county town, where the free school was kept until a short time before the Revolution, and for which trustees have been lately appointed by Act of Assembly.

IN 1726, the bounds of Anne Arundel and Baltimore counties were fixed on the south shore of the Patapsco,

and with the south fork of the Falls, thence to Snowden's branch of the Patuxent, and as far as the lines of the former county, and two years after the south bounds of St. Paul's Parish were fixed at the same rivers, at which time the Rev. Mr. Joseph Hooper was the rector, and perhaps the first settled minister of the Parish.

THE establishment of Ports, Towns, &c. was among the instructions first given to the Governor, pursuant to the Charter, but Charles lord Baltimore, was leaving the Province to contend with the crown for a share in the government of Maryland, which he finally lost, as already noticed.

In 1683, several towns or ports of trade were created *by act of Assembly*, and in this county, one on Patapsco near Humphrey's Creek, and another on Bush River, on *the town* land near *the Court House*. The next year another town was laid out on middle river, and two years after a town was also laid out on Spesutie Creek, and another on Gunpowder at Westbury's point, but that on Middle river was suspended.

In 1706, Whetstone point was made a town; the next year another place on Gunpowder called Taylor's choice, was made a town, and the town where the old Court House was, being *discontinued*, a new Court House is directed to be built there. Queen Anne rejecting the latter acts and the former being generally repealed, with others approved by lord Baltimore before William and Mary assumed the government of the province for the crown in 1689, it became necessary to con-

firm rights acquired under them; which was done as to the *Court House* in 1712. The seat of Justice being removed there the town was called Joppa, and continued to be the county town above fifty years. No longer checked by the presence of the proprietary or by his negative, there is no doubt but that interested holders of lands procured many of these acts to be passed, without public necessity; or that towns were actually injured by their number, being so many rivals of each other.

WHILST the produce raised on the borders of the Patapsco was insufficient for the loading of ships in any reasonable time, they continued to be stationed off North point, where they could as conveniently take on board that which came from other rivers, or even from the other side of the bay; nor was there on any one river a sufficient number of inhabitants for the consumption of whole cargoes imported, so neither was it thought necessary at that time nor for a long time after, to have more than three Custom House districts on each side of the bay, the chief places of which, on this shore, were St. Mary's, St. George's, and Annapolis. There were however Naval Officers or tide waiters, at many little towns or ports of trade, having the privilege of landing goods or shipping produce generally; But the demands and the quantity of produce increasing with the increase of population, the mutual interest of the shipper and the owner, brought the ships into our river, though not at once to the head of it.

IN 1723 there were five ships in Patapsco up for freight for London, to which place the trade was then carried on extensively, but one of which only is said to lay in the Northern Branch. And there are persons yet living who have seen as many vessels of burthen, anchored at the same time at the point between the south and middle branches of Patapsco as in the north branch, where the town is situated.

To this point the main road from the west, and through the county generally, was directed, passing south of Gwinns falls, at the mouth of which Messrs. Tasker, Carroll, and others, by the name of "The Baltimore Company," built the furnace soon after, taking the seat for the forge on Jones's falls at the mill now owned by general Stricker.

To Mr. John Moale a merchant from Devonshire, who owned the lands and carried on an extensive business near the point, the inhabitants of the neighborhood, applied for ground to lay out a town. It is said they went so far as to get a bill introduced for the purpose into the Legislature, of which he was a member but then absent, and that he, fearing the loss of the iron ore, which abounded on the shore; the exploring of which, did, after that period perhaps, afford him no reason to regret it as long as he lived; refused the applications which were made to him on the subject, hastened to take his seat in the Assembly and defeated the measure; according to some accounts, Mr. Moale was actuated by an ill-founded spirit of commercial jealousy; but, if

it were so, the preference given to his grounds, over those on which the town was placed, would shew a want of judgment in those who applied to him, which might have been more fatal to us their decendants, than his refusal was to his heirs. Unless a seaport is actually upon, or very near the seaboard, the head of navigable water must be preferred to the side of a river, and still more to a point on that river, other circumstances being equal; for, the advantages of direct intercourse with the sea can only be compensated by additional intercourse with the land, as respects trade and commerce; whilst in respect to defence from foreign enemies, approaching by water, at least, the means are so much greater in proportion as a part, the branch, is less than the whole river.

THE head of the north west branch being then selected, a petition was prepared for the Assembly by some of the county commissioners, or justices, and others, and, agreeably to their prayer, an act was passed in 1729, entitled, "AN ACT FOR ERECTING A TOWN ON THE NORTH SIDE OF PATAPSCO, IN BALTIMORE COUNTY, AND FOR LAYING OUT INTO LOTS, 60 ACRES OF LAND IN AND ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE ONE JOHN FLEMMING NOW LIVES."—Flemming was a tenant of Mr. Carroll, and resided in a house, then usually called a *Quarter*, standing on the north bank of Uhler's run, and near general Stricker's house, Charles street. By this act, which was similar to that in 1683 and other town acts, Baltimore was to be a privileged place of landing, loading and selling or exchanging goods. Major Thomas Tolley, Wm. Hamilton, Esq, Wm. Buckner, Esq. doc-

tor George Walker, Richard Gist, Esq. doctor George Buchanan and colonel Wm. Hammond were appointed commissioners. They were all justices of the county, except doctor Walker, and as such, generally deputy commissaries; Some of them were delegates before or after. Mr. Gist, then deputy surveyor of the Western Shore, was the son and heir of Mr. Christopher Gist, or Guest, as in some records, who had settled on the south side of Patapsco as early as 1682, and died before the river became the bounds of the county; Doctor Buchanan, who came from Scotland, purchased lands and practised medicine in the county, from the year 1723; Colonel Hammond was probably the son of Mr. John Hammond, who settled on the north side of Patapsco, upon lands for which he paid 40s. sterling per acre, as early as 1695; Mr. Hamilton purchased lands in the county, as appears by the records, in 1710; Doctor Walker with a brother James, had practised medicine in Anne Arundel county some years, but came to reside in this county about the year 1715, and was the proprietor of that well known seat and tract of land, on the west side of the town, called Chatsworth, and Mr. Buckner had not apparently been long settled in the country, but in 1726 became purchaser of several tracts of land in Patapsco neck.

These commissioners were appointed for life, since they were authorised to fill their own vacancies; appointing their own clerk, and were directed to purchase by agreement or obtain by valuation of a jury, the above mentioned 60 acres of land, being part of Cole's Harbour or Todd's range, which they were to lay out in

the most convenient manner into 60 lots; to be erected into a Town to be called BALTIMORE TOWN; which, as well as the name given to the county, was in compliment to the proprietary, whose ancestor received his title of Baron from a sea port of that name in the county of Cork in Ireland. The first choice of one lot was reserved by the act for the owner of the land, and none to take up more than one lot during the first four months, nor any but the inhabitants of the county, within six months; after which, vacant lots might be taken up by any other persons. The takers up of lots to pay the owners of the land, in proportion to their lots. This was to give such persons an absolute estate in fee simple, to such lots, provided they erected thereon within eighteen months, a house that should cover 400 square feet; if not so improved any other person might take up and enter upon such lots, paying the commissioners the valuation first set on them, with the same condition of building thereon; but all such lots as were not taken up within seven years, reverted to the owner of the land. The lots of some other towns were to pay the proprietary of the province 1d. sterling each per annum; in this there was a saving of rights only, to secure the quit rent and portion of gold and silver mines for the crown, agreeably to the original charter.

On the first of December the same year, Messrs. Richard Gist and Wm. Hamilton and Doctors Buchanan and Walker, agreed with Mr. Charles Carroll, acting for himself and brother Daniel, sons of the agent lately deceased, for the 60 acres, to be paid for at 40 shillings each, in money or tobacco at 1d. per pound.

* On the 12th of January 1730, *new stile*, assisted by Mr. Philip Jones, the *county surveyor*, the commissioners laid off the Town, commencing at a point near the north west intersection of what are now called Pratt and Light streets and running north westerly, along or near Uhler's alley, towards the great eastern road and a great gully or drain at or near Sharpe street, then across Baltimore street, east of the gully north easterly with the same road, afterwards called the Church road and now McClellan's alley, to the precipice which overhung the falls, at or near the south west corner of St. Pauls street and St. Pauls lane, then with the bank of that stream, southerly and easterly, various courses unto the low grounds ten perches west of Gay street, including the Fish street church lot, then due south along the margin of those low grounds to the bank on the north side of the river, near the south east corner of General Smith's house, and then by that bank various courses, nearly as Water street runs, westerly and southerly to the first mentioned point; making thus by its original bounds, the form of an ancient lyre; so that the first plan of the new Town of Baltimore, did not resemble the town of the same name in Ireland, which stands on a promontory in the sea; whereas here, the base of the lyre fronts towards the sea and the top points inland.

Within, our town was divided by *Long street*, now called Baltimore street, running $132\frac{3}{4}$ perches from east to west and four perches wide, intersected at right angles by Calvert street, then not named, $56\frac{1}{4}$ perches from

the hill near the falls north, to the river side south, also four perches wide and by *Forrest street*, afterwards called Charles street, $89\frac{1}{4}$ perches in the same course, and three perches wide. There were also six lanes of the width of one perch, since widened and called East, South, Second, Light, Hanover and Belvidere streets and three lanes of the same width, still called Lovely, St. Paul's and German lanes. The lots, containing about an acre each and numbered one to sixty, commenced on the north side of Baltimore street and running westward, returned eastward on the south side.

On the fourteenth and on several of the following days, the office was open for *takers up*, and it appears that the proprietor, Mr. Carroll, chose number 49, which was the east side of Calvert street next the the river bank; Mr. Gist taking the lot on the opposite side of Calvert street. Other lots were taken by Messrs. Walker, Jones, Jackson, Hammond, Price, Buckner, Sheridine, Powell, Ridgely, Trotten, North, Hewitt, Gorsuch and Harris, all inhabitants of the vicinity. From a very early transfer by Messrs. Jackson and Price to Messrs. Peel and Gordon, of Annapolis, it is probable that the former were mere agents. Some of the others did not improve in time, and their lots were taken by new settlers in succession; but some lots fell to the original proprietor, not being taken up within seven years.

From the small quantity of ground originally taken for the town, and from the difficulty of extending the town in any direction, as it was surrounded by hills,

water courses or marshes, it is evident that the commissioners did not anticipate either its present commerce or population. The expense of extending streets, of building bridges and of levelling hills and filling marshes, to which their successors have been subjected, and which, unfortunately, increases that of preserving the harbour as improvements increase and soil is loosened, have been obstacles scarcely felt in other American cities; but requiring immense capitals of themselves, against which nothing but the great local advantages for internal and external trade would have enabled the citizens to contend. The alluvion of the falls, spreading from the shore, from Hartford run to South street, already limited the channel of the river on the north side of it, and formed some islands which continued to be overflowed by high tides, until the islands and shoals were made fast land as they now are. Certainly the commissioners were not regardless of the navigation, or they would not have located the town by the water, yet the exterior lines no where reached the shore, and one street only, Calvert street, appeared to communicate with it; for between the east end of Baltimore street and the falls, there was a marsh, and on the south, Charles street terminated at Uhlers spring branch, or rather a precipice which stood on the south side of it, as did the north end of Calvert street, at a greater precipice, where indeed other commissioners closed the street by erecting the Court House, which their successors first arched, to procure a passage under it, and others finally removed altogether.

The situation relative to other parts of the country however, afforded the most direct communication; the proximity of better soil; the great security presented by the harbour; the abundance of Stone, Lime, Iron and timber, and the proximity of seats for water works, all contributing to make the first part of the town the centre around which additions have been nearly equally made, affords some proof of the commissioners' judgment and foresight. It is to be noticed also, that the lots towards the river were all taken within the first three days, and not one of those on Baltimore street except that on the north side, next adjoining the great public road, now McClellan's alley.

In the same year, Mr. Wm. Fell, ship carpenter and brother of Edward, bought of Mr. Lloyd Harris, the tract on the Point, called Copus's harbour, and erected the mansion, still standing on Lancaster street, some time after.

It appears that Roger Mathews, Esq. was presiding justice at this time, and Thomas Sheridine, Esq. sheriff, but the latter was succeeded the same year by John Hall, Esq.

The acts of the ensuing session furnish another evidence of the zeal of the founders of our city. Finding the money appropriated by law three years before, for erecting a parish church, was not employed, they procured the passage of an act the ensuing session directing the vestry to purchase a lot for that purpose, and building the church in the town, to be called St. Paul's church. Lot No. 19 was selected, being the most elevated

ground on the plot, and part of that on which St. Paul's church now stands; and the Rev. Mr. Joseph Hooper the Rector became a taker up of lots the same year.— He was succeeded by the Rev. Benedict Bourdillon before the church was finished; which was not until about the year 1744.

Down to the year 1758, we have no knowledge of any other churches or meetings for worship here, but of the established churches and of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, of which latter Society it appears, a very great portion of the first settlers of Baltimore county consisted. It was a short time before the settlement of the county that they first arose, and were now persecuted in England; and from the time of the establishment of the Episcopal church in the province, the right of affirmation and other privileges were extended to them and their meetings; that of worship, they and all other christian sects enjoyed from the first planting of the province. In this vicinity, there were the families of Gorsuch, Giles, Fell, Hopkins, Mathews, Taylor, and others who were Quakers, for whom the last mentioned gentleman appropriated grounds near the one mile stone on the Hartford road, where they erected a meeting house and worshipped many years.

The county town of Joppa, being afflicted by small pox, the legislature suspended the sessions of the court part of the year 1731.—A circumstance the more unfortunate for that place as Baltimore was then preparing to become its rival.

IN 1732, a new town of ten acres was laid off into twenty lots, valued at 150 pounds of tobacco each, on that part of Cole's harbor which was first improved, east of the falls, and where Edward Fell kept store; belonging, it is said in the return of the jury, to the orphan children of Richard Colegate, and called in some records, *Jonas*, but afterwards Jones's town, in compliment to one of the former owners of the land; of which major Thomas Sheridine, captain Robert North, and Messrs. Thomas Todd, John Cockey and John Boring were commissioners, who also appointed doctor Walker their clerk. Messrs. Sheridine and Cockey being then county justices.

Major Sheridine had taken up land in the county as early as 1721 and in 1734, purchased the *Kingsbury lands* at the head of Back river, where the furnace was afterwards erected, and general Smith built a mill. Captain Robert North, who took the lot No. 10 at the north west corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, and erected the house on lot No. 2 Jones street, in which Mr. John Gross now resides, upon the laying out of Jones's town, had visited the Patapsco and carried freights in the ship *Content*, which he commanded, as early as 1723. Mr. Thomas Todd was the son and heir of captain Thomas Todd, who removed from Virginia and purchased the land at North Point in 1664, which had been first taken up by Messrs. William Batten and Thomas Thomas. Mr. John Cockey purchased lands near Patapsco in 1728, the year after his brother Thomas settled in the Limestone Valley, on the York road. Mr. Boring was a merchant, whose

father had bought several tracts of land on Patapsco neck, as early as 1679.

This town consisted of three streets, or one street with three courses corresponding with the meanders of the bank of the falls, from a great gully at Pitt street, to the ford at the intersection of the old road where French street commences, and which was afterwards called Front, Short and Jones streets; on the last of which, at the south west corner of Bridge street, as since called, and the only cross street, stood Mr. Fell's store. In consequence of which, the course of the eastern road, instead of passing through French street was directed into these streets by Bridge street, even before the bridge was built. The conditions of settlement were similar to those of Baltimore town, except that the possessors of lots in this town, were to pay the proprietary one penny sterling per lot, annually.

It is stated that there were 60,000 hogsheads of Tobacco exported annually from the two colonies of Virginia and Maryland, besides 21,000*l.* sterling worth of lumber and skins, employing 24,000 tons of shipping, the two colonies being nearly equal in white population and wealth at that time. But great depression was experienced throughout the province, and the low price of the staple caused an insurrection and the destruction of many fields of plants.

HOWEVER, the creation in 1733, of bills of credit as a substitute for a currency, as other colonies had done already, appears to have produced a change for the better, and improvements were soon made on the east side

of the falls, by which, and from the early settlement of Cole, Gorsuch or Jones, it obtained the name Old town.

The communication with the first town being obstructed by the passage of the falls was so inconvenient by the ford, a bridge was soon erected where Gay street Bridge now is, by the respective inhabitants of the towns. Edward Hall, Esq. was presiding justice in 1732, and sheriff in 1734, when colonel William Hamilton was presiding justice. In this year, a town was laid out at Elkridge Landing, from which produce was brought to the ships laying off Moales' point for many years after.

It would seem however, from the patent to Mr. Carroll of the tract called Orange, now granted, that except on the river side or the soil was very good, there yet remained much vacant land even near town.

In 1735, masters of vessels and others were prohibited under a severe penalty, from casting ballast into any creek or river emptying into the bays, and into the bay itself, *above Cedar point.*

Messrs. Hanson and Walker having procured a leasehold estate, by virtue of the law for appropriating mill seats by valuation, in addition to the fee simple obtained of Mr. Carroll by the former, sold both in 1740, to Mr. Edward Fotterall, a gentleman from Ireland, who imported the materials and erected the first brick house, with free stone corners, and the first which was two stories without a hip-roof, in the town. It stood near the north west intersection of Calvert and Chatham streets. Mr. Fotterall returned to Ireland, where he died, and the next year his administrators sold the mill pro-

perty to Mr. William Fell, who had just purchased of Mr. William Carter that tract on the point, adjacent to Copus's harbour, called Carter's Delight.

IN 1736, John Stokes Esq. clerk of the county, died, and was succeeded by his son Humphrey W. Stokes Esq. Colonel William Hammond was sheriff, and Richard Gist Esq. presiding Justice.

IN 1738, colonel Nicholas Ridgely was sheriff. Mr. Edward Fell died, leaving a daughter or daughters in England, but bestowed his property here on his brother's son Edward.

IN 1740, Mr. John Moale died, bequeathing his lands near Baltimore to his two surviving sons John and Richard. In 1741, Thomas Brereton Esq. was clerk of the county.

It appeared to the inhabitants of Cecil county that a place called *Long point*, on the west side of North East river, would be an eligible situation for trade, and in 1742 they procured an Act to lay out the town called Charlestown, with very suitable regulations, including a public wharf, warehouse and inspection of Flour, which apparently, was brought to the neighbourhood already from the counties of Chester and Lancaster in Pennsylvania. But the efforts of the founder of that Province, who travelled as a preacher among the Quakers on the continent of Europe as well as through the British Isles, to give celebrity to his establishment,

and which procured a great influx of Irish and Germans there, did not prevent them when arrived, from discovering the advantages presented in other provinces, and a great many who landed on the Delaware, passed the southern boundary and settled in Maryland, by which the site of Baltimore became more eligible than Charlestown, and the latter was soon deserted. In the same year Mr. Thomas Harrison, merchant, arrived from England, and built a house near the north east corner of South and Water streets, buying the lots nearest the water on each side of South street.

St. Thomas's parish was taken from St. Paul's and the new parish Church of that name, was erected about ten miles north west of the town on the decease of the Rev. Benedict Bourdillon, who was succeeded in St. Paul's by the Rev. Thomas Chase. Major Thomas Sheredine was presiding Justice, and John Ridgely Esq. sheriff.

In 1744, a new town by the name of *Baltimore* was laid out upon Indian river, which empties into the Atlantic, and was then in Worcester county, now in Sussex in Delaware; but with still less success than the others at Elkridge or Charlestown. The name however is still retained by one of the Hundreds of Sussex county in which the intended town was located.

In 1745, the two towns of Baltimore and Jonestown, were erected into one town by the name of Baltimore town, and major Thomas Sheredine, doctor G. Buchanan, captain Robert North, colonel William Hammond, captain Darby Lux and Messrs. Thomas

Harrison and William Fell appointed commissioners the two first being then delegates, with John Paca and John Hall Esqrs. Captain Lux commanded a ship in the London trade as early as 1733, and in 1743, purchased the lots number 43 and 44 on the west side of Light street where he resided and transacted much business. Mr. William Lux, his son, was appointed clerk to the commissioners in the place of doctor Walker, who died in the last mentioned year.

The property of wharves, houses or other buildings, made or to be made *out of the water, or where it usually flows* is secured to the improvers by this act. The commissioners were authorised to levy three pounds for the clerk but had no compensation themselves.

It was now thought necessary as is usual in Village settlements, to proscribe the *geese and swine* from running at large. At the same session, a law was passed providing for the guage of barrels for pork, beef, tar, pitch and turpentine, the weight of pork and beef in barrels and the marking of tare on flour barrels.

Mr. Wm. Fell dying in 1746, was succeeded by Mr. Alexander Lawson as one of the commissioners.

The communication by the Bridge, which brought the great eastern road from the Ford directly through both parts of the Town gave value to the intermediate grounds, and the whole land and marsh containing twenty eight acres in all, was purchased of Mr. Carroll by Mr. Harrison in 1747 for 160*l*. sterling, and at the ensuing session an act of assembly was passed by which Gay and Frederick and part of Water and Second streets

were laid off, with eighteen acres of ground. This addition, principally on the west side of the falls, contained all the fast land between the eastern limit of the first town and the falls. Takers up of lots were to agree with and pay the owners of the grounds, as for the former addition.

The commissioners were authorised to open and widen streets or alleys with the consent of the proprietors, and remove nuisances, and also to hold two annual fairs, the first Thursday of May and October, with privileges from civil process during the fairs. Housekeepers were subject to a fine of 10s. if they did not keep *ladders* for extinguishment of fires, or if their chimnies *blazed out at top*. But, lest the corporate powers granted under this or former laws should be misconstrued to increase the privileges of the citizens, diminish the authority of the provincial government or influence improperly the legislature, it was cautiously, "provided nevertheless, that this act nor any thing herein contained, shall extend or be construed to extend, to enable or capacitate the said commissioners or inhabitants of the said town, to elect or choose delegates, or burgesses to set in the General Assembly of this province as representatives of said town." How different have the fortunes of Baltimore been in this respect, from that of all the other great cities of this continent. They were not only represented in the legislatures of the different provinces or colonies, but, being seats of government, were provided with well digested and suitable laws, from the personal attendance and knowledge of whole assemblies; and, whilst the proceeds of taxes

drawn to the treasuries within them, went into circulation again through the inhabitants, those contributed by the Baltimorians go directly from them, and never return but partially to their hands again.

IN 1748 Messrs. Leonard and Daniel Barnetz, from York in Pensylvania, erected a brewery on the south west corner of Baltimore and Hanover streets, lately replaced by stores. These gentlemen, if not the first were among the first of the Germans, or the decendants of Germans, whose successive emigration from that province, with capital and industry employed here, contributed so essentially to aid the original settlers—the arrival of whom or of their ancesors, it has not been thought necessary to mention in all cases.

Captain Darby Lux was elected a delegate in the place of Col. Hall. Talbot Risteau Esq. was clerk of the county at this time.

MESSRS. Thomas Sheredine and Thomas Sleigh had bought of Mr. Hurst the year before, and in 1750 of Richard Colegates' sons, John and Thomas, their several rights to the residue of Cole's harbour and Mountenay's neck east of the Falls, when High street from Plowman street to French street, with lots on each side including eighteen acres of ground, are added to the town. A Tobacco inspection house was erected on the west side of Charles street and near the head of the inlet into which Uhler's spring emptied; and a public wharf commenced at the south end of Calvert street, a long time called "the County wharf;" Messrs. Lawson,

Hammond and Lux, three of the commissioners, entered notices of their intention to improve into the water, and did actually erect houses on the bank near the shore, the first of wood, on the east, and the last of brick, on the west side of Light street, near the west end of Bank street, and the other further east, near South street.

All this part of the town was now closed by a fence, having a gateway for carriages on the north end of Gay street, and another at the west end of Baltimore street, with one smaller for foot passengers upon the hill near the church and towards the old road. For the purpose of making this enclosure there was a general subscription and it was kept in repair by the same means three or four years.—The fence it seems became a prey to the wants of needy inhabitants, and **Lloyd Buchanan Esq.** was employed to prosecute some of them but found the commissioners not clothed with sufficient legal authority, and their inclosure was discontinued: In 1750 doctor Buchanan died leaving besides the above son **Lloyd**, **Archibald** who was a merchant, **Andrew**, **George** and **William**, noticed hereafter. The doctor was succeeded in the board of commissioners by **Mr. Brian Philpot**, an english merchant then lately arrived, and in the assembly, by **William Smith Esq.** of the north part of the county. **Thomas Franklin Esq.** was presiding Justice, and so continued more than twenty years, during which time the following gentlemen were appointed to the office of sheriff, viz. Messrs. **Roger Boyce** in 1750; **William Young** 1754; **Charles Christie** 1756; **Aquilla Hall** 1761; **Robert Adair** 1765; **Daniel Chamier** 1768 and **John R. Holliday** 1770.

THERE were other lists of subscription besides the following no doubt, but the object of it was not effected until ten years after. It is also probable that this delay was induced by the opposing interest and influence of the settlers on the two sides of the falls. The preamble and copy annexed, shows how anxious the first settlers continued to be to improve the town—"Whereas, several acts of Assembly have been made for the enlargement and encouragement of Baltimore town, and forasmuch as the said town increases as well in inhabitants as good buildings and trade, and the situation thereof renders it convenient for navigation and trade, as well with the inhabitants of Baltimore and Anne Arundel counties as the back settlements of this province and Pennsylvania, but no provision hath yet been made by law or otherways for purchasing a lot or lots whereon to build a market house, town house and other necessary buildings for the benefit of said town, and conveniency of such persons as bring their butcher's meat and other commodities to sell at market in said town. Wherefore, for the further encouragement and improvement of Baltimore town, we whose names are hereunto subscribed, do hereby promise and oblige ourselves, our executors and administrators, to pay to the commissioners of Baltimore town, or their order, the several sum or sums of money to each of our names affixed, to be applied to the purchasing a lot or lots in said town and building thereon a market house and town hall, in such manner as the commissioners of said town shall direct and appoint, provided the said lot or lots shall be purchased and building began within two years from the

date hereof, witness our hands and seals this twenty third day of April, 1751." Subscription

Thomas Sheredine	19 <i>l.</i>	<i>cur.</i>	Wm. Hammond	5 <i>l.</i>	<i>cur.</i>
Thomas Harrison	15	<i>cur.</i>	Alex. Lawson	10	<i>cur.</i>
Brian Philpot	10	<i>stg.</i>	Wm. Rogers	10	<i>stg.</i>
Wm. Lyon	5	<i>stg.</i>	Thos. Sleigh	10	<i>stg.</i>
Thomas Chase	5	<i>cur.</i>	John Randall	5	<i>stg.</i>
Lloyd Buchanan	5	<i>cur.</i>	Wm. Lux	5	<i>stg.</i>
N. R. Gay	5	<i>cur.</i>			

Captain Thomas Franklin and John Mathews, Esq. were elected delegates in the place of Messrs. Lux and Sheredine, and in November, William Govane, Thomas Franklin, L. Buchanan Esqrs. and Major Charles Ridgley were elected, but the return was defective and they were re-elected in March following.

In 1752, John Moale, Esq. son of the former gentleman of that name, sketched a plan or view of the town, which, after corrections by Daniel Bowley, Esq. was published a few years ago by Mr. Edward J. Coale, and exhibits the then state of improvements west of the falls. Including the buildings already noticed, it appears there were about 25 houses, four of which were of brick; and the only one of these now standing, built and occupied by Mr. William Payne, as a tavern, is on the north west corner of Calvert and Bank streets, but the first one erected was that of Mr. Edward Fotherall, between Calvert street and St. Pauls lane. It was pulled down after being with the rest of his property confiscated and sold, because he had returned to Ireland, where his heirs resided at the time of the revolution.

It also appears that one brig, called the Philip and Charles, belonging to Mr. N. Rogers, and one sloop, the

Baltimore; Mr. Lux's property, and represented in the sketch, were the only sea vessels owned in the town; but there must have been several vessels owned on the river and neighborhood, for it is stated that in the month of October, there were upwards of 60 wagons loaded with Flax Seed came to town. Mr. William Rogers kept an inn in the house represented in the *view*, near the north east corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets and Mr. James Gardner, a school near the intersection of South and Water streets. In the same year, thirty two acres of Coles' harbour, which Mr. Joshua Hall had purchased of Mr. Carroll, were added to the town, being part of that tract which lay between the town and the lines of Lunn's lot at the south, west and north of the first town; commencing at the same point on the river, and including the grounds between McClellan's alley and Forest lane ran to the falls side, north of the church and city spring, where Mr. John Frazier rented a shipyard and resided. Special penalties were enacted against obstructing the harbor or throwing earth, sand or dirt into the river at this period.

In the Maryland Gazette of 27th February 1752, is inserted an advertisement for a schoolmaster "of a good sober character, who understands teaching English, writing and arithmetic," and who, it is added, "will meet with very good encouragement from the inhabitants of Baltimore town, if well recommended."

In the Gentlemen's Magazine for 1753, the population of the county the preceding year, still including Harford, is stated to consist of

2692 White men,	2587 White women,	}	11,345
3115 boys,	2951 girls,		
595 men servants,	200 women servants,	}	970
126 boys, do.	49 girls, do.		
472 men convicts,	87 women convicts,	}	571
6 boys do.	6 girls, do.		
Mulattoe slaves 116, free 196,			312
Negroes, including eight free,			4035
Total,			17,238

In the same year 1753 a Lottery is advertised for the purpose of raising 450 *pieces of eight*, or dollars, towards building a public wharf, of which lottery Messrs. John Stevenson, Richard Chase, John Moale, Charles Croxall, William Rogers, Nicholas Rogers, John Ridgely, N. R. Gay, William Lux and Brian Philpot were managers.

Mr. George N. Myers, a Pennsylvania German moved to Baltimore and another, Mr. Valentine Larsh built an Inn at the south west corner of Baltimore and Gay streets, and Mr. Andrew Steiger, butcher, who first bought of Mr. L. Goodwin, the south west corner of Baltimore and Charles streets. Mr. Steiger afterwards, that is in 1756, procured the lot at the north east corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, but on the gable end of the house are fixed the figures 1741 still there, being four years anterior to the laying out of that part of the town, and fifteen years before the lot was deeded to him, and in 1759, he purchased of Dr. William Lyon, drained and cleared the wooded marsh in the bend of the falls and then on the east side of the stream, for pasturage for his cattle.

IN the meantime 1754, Mr. Moale built the brick store, south east corner Calvert street and Lovely lane, and the dwelling now standing in the rear of St. Peters church. The same year the buildings at the mount were erected by Charles Carroll Esq. barrister, of which the brick was imported.

Mr. Sheredine dying was succeeded by Lloyd Buchanan Esq. and the same year Mr. Nicholas Ruxton Gay, who was surveyor, succeeded Col. Hammond, who had been one of the first commissioners of the town.

Mr. John Sly came to settle in Baltimore and erected a house on the north side of south Gay street, and Mr. Conrad Smith another on the opposite side; and three years after Mr. Jacob Keeports another one adjoining; in the mean time, Frederick and Peter Myers arrived.

John Paca, Wm. Govane, Lloyd Buchanan and Walter Tolley Esqrs. are elected delegates, but Mr. Buchanan being appointed prosecutor, is succeeded by Wm. Smith Esq. Beale Bordley Esq. is clerk of the county.

THE savages, after Braddocks defeat by the French and Indians in 1755, had passed the forts Cumberland and Frederick and got within eighty or ninety miles of the town, in parties of plunder and murder. Although the French abandoned fort Du Quesne on the Ohio 1758, the country this side of that river was but partially relieved. There is no doubt the growth of Baltimore was promoted by the continuation of the war, preventing the extension of the settlements westerly, for within a year after peace the town had cer-

tainly become the greatest mart of trade in the province, if not before the war began.

MANY of the French neutrals forcibly deprived of their property and expelled, took refuge here from Acadia or Nova Scotia in 1756, the place being taken by the British. Some of them were received in private houses, others quartered in Mr. Fotterall's deserted house, in which they erected a temporary chapel. For although the province had been a refuge for persecuted catholics in particular, they were surpassed in number by Protestants before any settlement was made in this county, and they had no place of worship in it as yet. At first assisted by public levies authorised by law, these emigrants soon found means by their extraordinary industry and frugality, to get much of the grounds on south Charles street, erecting many cabins or huts of mud and mortar, which part was long distinguished by the name of French town. By the same means they or their children converted their huts into good frame or brick buildings, mostly by their own hands, and there are yet some of the original French settlers living there at the age of eighty five years and upwards. Among these French neutrals Messrs. Guttro, Gould, Dashiel, Blanc (White) and Berbine, who had suffered least perhaps, attached themselves mostly to navigation and the infirm picked Oakum. Several houses erected on the west side of the street, from timber cut on the lots by themselves, and yet standing, were occupied by some of them more than sixty years.

On the other hand the defenceless inhabitants were greatly alarmed lest the Indians should reach the town; and we learn from the respectable relict of Mr. Moale, who was a daughter of the late captain North and the oldest native of the place now living, that the women and children were put on board of boats or vessels in the harbour to be rescued by flight down the bay if necessary, while the inhabitants of the adjacent country were flying to town for safety.

At the general election in September 1757 Mr. William Govane, captain Thomas C. Deye, doctor Samuel Owings and captain John H. Dorsey were chosen delegates, and again in 1758.

In 1758 Mr. Jacob Myers took the south east corner of Gay and Baltimore streets and built an inn. At this period there also arrived and settled on lots north of Baltimore street, Messrs. Levely, Conrad and Grandchut the last of whom erected a brewery on north Frederick street. Mr. Daniel Barnet and others who were German Lutherians, bought the lot and erect a small church on Fish street.

In 1759 Messrs John Smith and William Buchanan, from Carlisle, the first a native of Strabane in Ireland, and the last of Lancaster county in Pennsylvania, purchased of Mr. Harrison after having been refused water lots on terms which they would accept, by Messrs. Moale and Fell, the lot fronting on Gay and Water streets; building, besides the dwelling houses still

there, two wharves of pine cord wood about one thousand feet long each, to the channel of the river. Mr. Jonathan Plowman, an English merchant lately arrived, bought several acres of ground of Mr. Sligh, adjoining the last addition east of the falls, and built at the north east corner of York now Baltimore and High streets.

IN 1760 Mr. Philpot purchased of Mr. Sligh, most of the peninsula between the falls and Harford run, and built the house at the north east corner of Baltimore street bridge, which caused the bridge afterwards built to be known by that name.

The same year, Messrs. Larsh, Steiger, Keeports and others, who were German or Dutch Presbyterians, bought the ground north of the church of Mr. Carroll, and built a small place of worship for that religious society, of which Mr. Faber was first minister.

IN 1761, Messrs. William Smith and James Sterrett moved from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and improved the first in Calvert street, and the latter at the north west corner of Gay and Water streets, where he erected a brewery, which was burned and rebuilt and burned again soon after the revolution.

Mr. Mark Alexander, from Cecil county, purchases part of the original lot number one, on the north side of Baltimore street, and afterwards the water lot west side Calvert street, and erects extensive buildings at both places as well as the house south west corner of Charles and north west, now Saratoga street.

Mr. Melchor Keener, a German arrived from Penn-

sylvania, and two years after erected the house in North Gay street which bears his initials with the date in a niche of the front, for an inn; building a wharf and warehouse on the grounds added to the town by Mr. Howard, below Hanover street, afterwards. In the mean time Mr. Steiger erected the dwelling next to the corner of Baltimore street and Mr. Lytle took the corner house for an Inn, and Mr. Amos Fogg rented the *White Horse* Inn, south east corner of Front and Low streets. John Paca, Thomas C. Deye, John H. Dorsey and Corbin Lee Esqrs. are elected delegates.

From Mr. Edward Fell of William, who held a commission in the provincial army, the mill property was purchased by Mr. William Moore, who came from Ireland and first settled at Brandywine mills, but removed to Baltimore in 1762.

THE next year Mr. Moore sold the upper mill seat to Messrs. Joseph Ellicott and John and Hugh Burgess, from Bucks county Pennsylvania, who built the mill opposite the present jail. Mr. Ellicott sold his interest to Burgess and went away, but returned with his brothers John and Andrew, purchased the lands and erected the mills on Patapsco ten years after.

The Canadian war having terminated in 1763, Messrs. Plowman and Philpot laid out some grounds between the falls and Harford run, into streets running north west to south east and nearly parallel with the former stream, with other streets at right angles with them; and Mr. Fell laid off part of the tracts of land on the east and which his father had purchased of Har-

ris, Carter and others, buying of Sligh himself part of Mountenay's neck and all two years before resurveyed and patented by the name of Fell's prospect; with streets north and south and east and west, except on the extreme point itself, where he was governed by the course of the river; which locations were confirmed, and the same added to the town by act of Assembly ten years after. The duties on negroes and Irish servants not protestants, imported by *foreigners*, were at twenty shillings sterling and twenty shillings currency more on *all accounts*, to both were added in 1763, forty shillings currency. On all kinds of liquors except from England the duty was three pence per gallon; on Perk six pence per hundred weight, or one shilling and six pence per barrel; Pitch one shilling; Tar six pence; on dried Beef or Bacon exported the duty was one shilling per hundred weight; and on pickled Pork and Beef one shilling per barrel of two hundred weight; part of which with one shilling per hogshhead on Tobacco exported, was appropriated to the general expenses of the province and part to the free schools; to the proprietary one shilling sterling per hogshhead, with half a pound of powder and three pounds of shot, or the value, on every ton of foreign shipping entered; three pence per hhd. to the governor, and the duty of five per cent or *tonnage and poundage* upon all imports, to the crown. The navigation act of Great Britain confined all the trade to British and colonial merchants and ships, and intercourse with her dominions of Europe only was allowed for Tobacco, no other trade but to her dominions and the south of Europe. Restricted thus by

a government in which they had no share, the Americans contemned their revenue laws, and whilst they were enforced by the civil authority only as they still were wealth was increased and few complaints were made even by the merchants, on whom all such exactions fall in the first instance.

Some time before Doctors John and Henry Stevenson arrived from Ireland, the former conducts an extensive trade with that and other countries, and the latter entered into the practice of medicine, and commences the stone house rough cast near the York road

In the same year, 1763, Messrs. John Brown, Benjamin Griffith and Samuel Purviance settled in Baltimore; the former from Jersey, having learned his trade in Wilmington, erected a pottery on the east side of Bridge, now Gay street, and the latter, who came from Don egal by way of Philadelphia, erected a distillery on the south east corner of Water and Commerce streets with a wharf; Mr. Griffith who came from New Castle county, having purchased Fell's lot adjoining the bridge, rebuilt it by contract and thence it was, to distinguish it from the others when afterwards built, called by his name.

A new Tobacco inspection house was erected on Mr. Harrison's grounds, near what is now the south west intersection of Water and South streets, and a Powder magazine on the falls side, under the hill, near the north east corner of Washington Square streets; Messrs. William Lyon, Nicholas R. Gay, John Moale and Archibald Buchanan, a majority of the

town commissioners, took the corner lot on the north of Baltimore street and west of Gay street on lease of Mr. Harrison, at eight*l.* sterling per annum, for a market house, which was built by the subscription of the citizens principally.

The justices of the peace whose jurisdiction out of court, in relation to small debts, had been first limited to the sum of sixteen shillings and eight pence was extended to fifty shillings and some chancery jurisdiction was extended to the county courts.

IN 1764 Mr. William Spear, who came from Lancaster, took the water lot near Gay street and wharfing out about a 1000 feet to a small Island, erected a bakery there. Mr. Robert Long, who, it is said had persuaded Mr. Fell to lay off that part of the town, commenced some improvements at the corner of Ann and Thames streets, moved to the country and left his buildings unfinished; some lots were also conveyed to Mr. John Bond by Mr. Fell, but sold out by him. James Heath Esq. was elected one of the delegates in the place of M. Dorsey.

IN 1765, captain Charles Ridgely and Mr. Griffith purchased water lots of Mr. Fell, west of the public wharf; the latter building a wharf and warehouse, which was the first there; and Mr. Benjamin Nelson, shipwright, who had moved from Charlestown, Cecil county, established a ship yard in Philpot street; three years after Mr. Isaac Griest, also from Cecil, took the water lot east of the public wharf. The ensuing year captain

George Patton, who came from Ireland, erected the wharf on the west end of the point, and three years after, Mr. Jesse Hollingsworth another on the east. The remainder of the water lots being chiefly taken and improved in the mean time, by Messrs. Purviance, Wells, Smith, Mackie and Vanbibber, the point containing all the artisans and articles requisite for building and fitting vessels, was already a rival of the town.

Mr. Hollingsworth, from Elkton, and Mr. Vanbibber from Charlestown, Cecil county, joined by their brothers afterwards moved from the point to the town, and made other considerable improvements.

The first settlers were in fact at great loss to determine in which part to buy, as most likely to improve, and those who had sufficient means or enterprize, generally took lots both in town and point.

Mr. Cornelius Howard, from part of the tract of land called Lunn's lot, then lately re-surveyed by Mr. Howard, added thirty five acres of it, including the streets called Conway and Barre after those successful opponents of the stamp act in the British parliament, and the dwelling house near the south east intersection of Hanover and Pratt streets, and running between the west side of Forest and the east side of Liberty to Saratoga street, which addition was confirmed by law the same year, and Messrs. Keener, Myers, Vanbibber and others took water lots of him.

Messrs. Stevenson, Smith, Lyon, Buchanan, Sterett, Spear, Plowman and others, Presbyterians erected a church on East now Fayette street, where the present church stands, in this year, doctor Patrick Allison be-

ing their minister, having three years before leased a lot on which they erected a small place of worship on the other side of the same street near Gay street, which they now dispose of to captain Ridgely, who owned the house at the south west corner of Gay and Fayette streets.

THE next year, a law was passed to compel Messrs. Harrison, Lawson and Philpot to fill up the marsh between Frederick street and the falls, and nine commissioners, viz. Robert Alexander, John Smith, William Smith, Jonathan Plowman, William Spear, Andrew Steiger, Charles Ridgely, junr. John Merryman and Benjamin Griffith, or five of them were appointed to lay it off as an addition to the town; a law was also passed prescribing a quarantine at the discretion of the governor, on all passenger ships *infected by diseases*, and another relating to the roads of the county.

In this year, 1766, died Mr. Edward Fell, leaving one son, William, an infant.

At the election of 1767, John Ridgely, Thomas C. Deye, John Moale and Robert Adair Esqrs. are elected delegates. Hitherto, the north side of the county appeared to have its share of representatives, but none of these Gentlemen resided remote from the town. Mr. Adair who was sheriff resided in the house standing at the south east corner of Baltimore and South streets, which was about that time, struck by lightning and a Mr. Richardson of Annapolis killed. Such had now been the increase of the town, and the inconvenience to which the inhabitants were subjected in attending courts at Joppa, that a law was passed in

1768, authorising Messrs. J. B. Bordley, John Ridgely Jr. John Moale, Robert Adair, Robert Alexander, William Smith and Andrew Buchanan, commissioners, to build a court house and prison, "on the uppermost part of Calvert street next Jones' falls." The former built of brick and two story high, with a handsome cupola, stood where the Baltimore monument now is, until the present court house was erected in 1808; the latter, the prison, of stone, two stories high, also stood on the west end of the same lot, adjacent to St. Pauls lane, now street, until the present county jail was built, in 1800.

The same commissioners were directed to sell the court house and prison at Joppa, the courts being accommodated in the mean time in the Hall erected for public assemblies over the market, and the prisoners lodged in a log building, near Mr. Chamier the sheriff's house on the east side of south Frederick street. The subscription towards building the court house, amounting to near 900*l* currency, chiefly by inhabitants of the town, did not reconcile the people on the north and east sides of the county and the removal of the records by Mr. Alexander Lawson, son of the late Alexander Lawson and now clerk of the county, was attended with some violence and outrage.

A SOCIETY formed by Messrs. David Shields, James Cox, Gerard Hopkins, George Lindenberger, John Deaver and others, aided by a general subscription, procured an engine for the extinguishment of fires in 1769, which was called "The Mechanical Company." This was the first machine of the kind here, though there are

now no less than eight others, much larger, besides six hose companies, all which latterly are aided by the funds of the city to the amount of about four thousand dollars a year. The first engine cost ninety nine pounds or 264 dollars—but the same company have procured a larger and more powerful engine, as all the others are.

Doctor Stevenson converts his new and elegant house, which on that account was called Stevenson's folly, to the very laudable purpose of a small pox infirmary, by appropriating part of it for the reception of young gentlemen whom he inoculates successfully before the practice had become general.

The exports from Virginia and Maryland at this time included 85,000 hogsheads of Tobacco, and from *the middle colonies* 751,240 bushels of wheat, 45,868 tons flour and bread; the amount of all the imports into England from the two first mentioned colonies \$4,401,820, exports \$3,779,061 present currency at four shillings and six pence sterling per dollar; there was therefore an apparent gain to Virginia and Maryland of above \$600,000, but the surplus went then as it does now, to the greater importing and manufacturing inhabitants of the east.

MESSRS. McNabb, Walsh, Stenson, Houk, Hillen, Brown, Whelan, with the French emigrants and others; Roman Catholics having sometime before obtained the lot of Mr. Carroll, erected a part of St. Peter's Chapel on Saratoga street in 1770; but they had no settled Priest until the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Charles Sewall, ten years after.

By a ludicrous suit against Ganganelli, *Pope of Rome*, for want of other defendant, to recover the advances of Mr. McNabb, become a bankrupt, the church was some time closed at the commencement of the revolution, and the congregation assembled in a private house in south Charles street until possession was recovered. This was sooner than was expected, by the address of captain Galbraith's company of volunteer militia, who were guarding some Scotch malcontents from North Carolina but desirous not to omit worship insisted upon being marched directly to the church, of which some were members, and demanded and obtained the key.

In 1771, an act of assembly was passed, "to prevent the exportation of flour, staves and shingles not merchantable, and to regulate the weight of hay and measures of grain, salt, flaxseed and firewood."

The commissioners of the town were authorised to appoint the inspectors. Mr. Jonathan Hanson, son of the former gentleman of that name who had erected the third, fourth and fifth mills on the falls, was appointed inspector of flour, which continued to be sold by weight until after the revolution.

The tobacco or warehouse system which was introduced for flour at Charlestown, was wisely abandoned. It is of less importance by whom inspectors are appointed, than that they should, like the administrators of the law and all other *Judges* between man and man, hold their office during good behaviour. Whilst tobacco was a legal tender, than which no system could be better adapted to tempt every planter to become a counterfeiter

and produce a bad article, county warehouses and local inspectors were indispensable, but when the tobacco of the state is almost all brought to one place, and no tender one system should be common to both flour and tobacco.

Messrs. Cumberland Dugan and Lemuel Cravath, from Boston, and the latter the first New England gentleman who settled here, traded largely thence; Mr. Dugan, who had gone from Ireland and married at Boston, took the lot on Water street and built the house standing obliquely with the street but parallel with the shore, near Cheapside; about this time also, Mr. William Moore, built the stone house at the south east corner of South and Water streets.

South street, originally an alley of sixteen and a half feet, was widened from Baltimore street to the water, by the new inspection house, at the instance of N. Rogers' guardians. Samuel Owings and George Ristean, Esqrs. were elected delegates in the places of Messrs. Ridgley and Adair. The merchants of Baltimore, like those of other English colonial ports, had found the Mediteranean trade the most profitable, and they had the address to limit the exactions of the English mipisters by evading the payment of the customs in some instances.

Among the number of those who arrived and carried on trade from Baltimore about this period, besides others mentioned, were Messrs. Hercules Courtenay James Clarke, Thomas Usher, James M'Henry, David Williamson, David Stewart, Daniel Carroll, David Plunkett, James Cheston, John Ashbtrner, Matthew Ridley, Wm. Russell, Thomas Russell, Jonathan Hudson, Ro-

Robert Walsh, Mark Pringle, James Somervel, Thomas Place, John Riddle, Charles Garts, Wm. Neil and Johnson Gildert, and from other states or other parts of this, Messrs. John McKim, George Woolsey, James Calhoun, William Aisquith, Joseph Magoffin and Henry Schaeffe; and different trades or manufactures were established by other gentlemen, who lately arrived from other parts of the country or from Europe viz. Messrs. George Lindenberger, Barnett Eichelberger, Francis Sanderson, Richard Lemmon, Jacob Walsh, William Wilson, George Prestman, Richardson Stewart, Robert Steuart, Englehard Yeiser, Christopher Hughes, also Mr. John Cornthwait, who established a tanyard on Wilkes street, the west side of Harford run, and Mr. William Smith, who established the Rope Walk near Bond street, which was the first except that of Mr. Lux's, but several tanyards had been established on the west side of the falls, above and below Gay street, at or before this period.

The members of the bar who resided here, were Robert Alexander, Jeremiah T. Chase, Benjamin Nicholson, Thomas Jones, George Chalmers, Robert Smith of W. Robert Buchanan of W. Francis Curtis and David McMechin Esqrs.

The practising Physicians in and near the town, were Doctors Lyon, Hultz, Stenhouse, Weisenthall, Pue, Stevenson, Boyd, Craddock, Haslet, Gray and Coulter.

IN May 1773, Charles Ridgely, Thomas C. Deye, Aquilla Hall and Walter Tolley, Esqrs. were elected

Delegates to the General Assembly, and the subversion of the colonial government taking place before the usual period of issuing writs for an election, which was three years, they were the last delegates under that government. Messrs. Moale and Steiger were authorised, at a session in June, to add eighteen acres of ground lying between Bridge now Gay and Front streets. It was not carried into effect until eight years after, but about eighty acres of Plowman, Philpot and Fell's lands were added to the town on the east.

The markets were regulated by law, and the commissioners authorised to hire stalls, appoint a clerk, &c.

Hitherto the relief afforded the poor was determined by the justices, who levied annually from 400 to 1200 pounds of tobacco for each person, and there were above 200 at this time, who received the value of their levies themselves, or by the hands of some reputable neighbour, as was the practice in all the counties until within a few years. The system was liable to great abuses and had become very burdensome, so that the government loaned 4000 pounds to the county, and Messrs. C. Ridgely, William Lux, John Moale, William Smith, Samuel Purviance, Andrew Buchanan and H. D. Gough, being appointed Trustees of the poor, erect the centre building and east wing of the house on north Howard street. The same law provided for the employment of the poor, as well as a workhouse for vagrants, and the relief being determined by the discretion of the Trustees, no certainty is afforded to tempt idlers; experience soon proved the benefits of the system, and it has undergone no material change in this respect.

The house caught fire accidentally, on the 18th September, 1776, and was mostly consumed, but was, except a cupola, rebuilt and the west wing afterwards added.

At different times Courts of Assize and nisi prius, composed of one or more judges of the provincial court, held circuit courts in the counties, and sometimes prisoners for small debts were relieved by a general insolvent law, but those law matters were oftener determined at the seat of government, and individuals unable to pay their debts obtained special acts for their relief. These circumstances, with the necessity of resorting to Annapolis to get registers for vessels, to enter and clear them, helped to impede the growth of our Town. However at this time the jurisdiction of the county courts was extended to causes real or mixed, to all debts and criminal offences. A tonnage duty of four pence was laid on the entry of ships towards erecting a light house on Cape Henry and fixing buoys in the bay jointly with Virginia. That colony had appropriated 10,000 *l.* for the purpose, and Maryland 3,600*l.* but the difficulties of the times prevented the execution of the law, until about the year 1788.

The taxable inhabitants, that is all male persons and female slaves above sixteen years, being 10,498, the free white population about 20,000, it became exceedingly troublesome to assemble from distances of thirty and forty miles, to which the limits extended northwardly from Baltimore, and it had been necessary in 1769 to authorise the holding of the election for delegates at Bush town after the polls had been closed at Baltimore. The county was therefore divided, and that part lying

north of the little falls of Gunpowder was erected into a new county, by the name of the then proprietary Mr. Harford, and at the same session, the justices or any three of them were directed to hold three courts a year for the trial of criminal offences exclusively. This was required as the result of an increase of population only, and if any should imagine that it was a different kind of servants from those introduced amongst our neighbours, they are invited to remember that the severity of the British penal laws guaranteed us from any worse description of people than are sent forth from penitentiaries daily.

After the new limits were fixed, the county became as it is now, a pentagon or five sided figure, bounded on the south by the Patapsco, on the east by the bay, north east by Harford, north by the Pennsylvania line and on the west by Frederick county. It is about forty miles from east to west, and thirty from north to south; divided into seventeen hundreds and twelve election districts, exclusive of the city, and, with it, is said to contain 622,084 acres of land. No map has yet been made of the county except that contained in the general map of the state, and a topographical map which would delineate the improvements and natural resources for additional ones, on a large scale, would be as useful to those who contemplate future works, as it would be gratifying to such as have been engaged in those already made.

At this time, Gay street bridge was rebuilt of wood, and a new one erected at Baltimore street, first of stone, which gave way when finished and the centres removed,

and then of wood, and on Water street for the first time, another of wood; to the two last of which it was necessary to raise causeways from Frederick street across the marsh.

On the 20th of August, Mr. Wm. Goddard, printer, of Rhode Island, moved from Philadelphia and commenced the publication of the first newspaper, which was issued once a week, under the title of "Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser," from a house in South street, east side, near the corner of Baltimore street; until which time it was usual to take the papers from and send advertisements to either Annapolis or Philadelphia. Soon after, Mr. Joseph Rathel issued proposals for a Circulating Library here, but without success.

The importance of the trade and intercourse had already produced the establishment of a line of packets and stages, by the head of Elk, to and from Philadelphia, and a coffee house or hotel was opened at the Point.

The bills of credit had depreciated in all the colonies, and fell here to 200*l.* for 100*l.* sterling before the year 1750, but had recovered their credit in Maryland, and bills of exchange were quoted at sixty five and two-thirds to sixty two and a half; Wheat six shillings per bushel. Flour twenty shillings per cwt. Bar Iron twenty six pound per ton, Pig Iron eight pound per ton, Salt two shillings, Sugar forty five to sixty shillings, Pork eighty five shillings, Tar thirteen shillings, Turpentine twenty two shillings and six pence. Tobacco was generally shipped for account of the Planters, but Eastern shore was not worth more than eleven

and three pence and Elkridge from twenty to thirty shillings, there was none of the kinds now called bright yellow or kite foot, cultivated then.

Although the legal currency and money of account remained as fixed by the coins one hundred years before at six shillings per dollar, the par at this period must be considered by general assent, at seven shillings and sixpence, and so the legislature established the money by the law entitled "an act for the payment of the public creditors," and this rate was confirmed directly after the declaration of Independence.

Messrs. Douglass and Hallam had presented the inhabitants with some theatrical performances, in a warehouse which stood at the north west corner of Baltimore and Frederick streets, and now encouraged by the friends of the Drama erect a small Theatre near the intersection of Albemarle and George, now Water street, where they performed until the war; all those amusements being then prohibited, they removed to the English West India Islands. However a company with Mr. Wall performed in York, now Baltimore street in 1781, and Mr. Hallam returned after the war, with Mr. Henry and built another Theatre near Queen, now Pratt street, to accommodate the town and point.

Until this period the hills on which the Cathedral and Hospital are erected, and the grounds west of Greene street where Mr. Lux had established a Rope walk, and the south shore of the river from Lee street, where Mr. Thomas Mogan set up the frame of a ship, to the fort point were covered with forest trees or small plantations. The grounds between the town and point, cal-

led Philpot's hill, remained an open common. The last fair was held on Mr. Howard's grounds between Liberty and Greene streets, where races were also ran before the revolution. Most of the timber fell a prey to the wants of necessitous inhabitants during the cold winters of 1779 and 1783, and improvements did not commence even on Mr. Philpot's grounds for some years after.

Messrs. John and Charles Wesley had visited Georgia as missionaries in 1735, but soon returned to England. In 1740, Mr. John Whitfield arrived there and passed through Baltimore on several visits to the north. But now several followers of Mr. John Wesley having arrived in America and visited Baltimore, amongst others the Rev Messrs. Asbury, Rankin, Webb and King, are joined by Messrs. Jesse Hollingsworth, George Wells, Richard Moale, George Robinson, John Woodward and others, and a society is formed and a church erected in 1773, in Strawberry alley, and the next year part of the same society erect another church in Lovely lane.—Two years after on the twenty first of May, the preachers held their first conference in this town, three former being held in Philadelphia; but the society was yet only an auxiliary to other churches, as the preachers were still considered laymen, the members received the sacraments with the societies to which they had been attached until after the revolution.

Messrs. Griffith, Shields, Lemmon, Presstman, McKim, Cox and others buy the lot and erect a part of the church on Front street for the Baptist society the Rev. John Davis from Hartford officiating oc-

casionally, but they were not regularly constituted until 1785, when the Rev. Lewis Richards was chosen minister.

The German Lutherans, of whom were Messrs. Lindenberger, Wershler, Hartwig, Hoeckle, Rock, Grasmuck, Levely and Barnetz, doctor Wiesenthall and others, with the aid of a Lottery, erected a new church in Fish now Saratoga street, the Rev. Mr. Gerock being their pastor, having been assisted in religious duties by visiting clergy of that society from York or Lancaster until now.

As this town did not appear to be the Capitol of the Province and the population and wealth of the place had not yet attracted the notice of the British government, the teas upon which it was intended to raise a revenue were like the stamps, sent to Annapolis, where they meet that fate which would have attended them here, and Baltimore was, like the rest of the confederacy, saved from these fatal impositions altogether.

At the last session of the provincial Legislature which assembled twenty third March 1774, an act passed providing for the appointment by the commissioners of a guager, prohibiting the sale of liquid merchandise before guaging; and another appropriating the sum of 4000*l.* or 10,666 $\frac{2}{3}$ dollars as a loan to make the three great roads leading to the town, to be expended under the direction of Isaac Griest, Benjamin Griffith and Jesse Hollingsworth, and thirteen gentlemen in the county named in the act, supervisors.

The British government had determined not only to

increase the exactions on the trade of the colonists, but to enforce them by military power, so that their evasion become almost impracticable.—They were no longer mere matters of form, but tangible substances, and most likely to be resisted where the trade was most extensive and the grievance more severely felt, as was the case to the eastward.

In the Maryland Journal of the twenty eighth of May 1774, a notice appeared of which the following is a copy, "On Tuesday last, a few hours after the arrival of an express from Philadelphia relative to the situation of affairs at Boston, a number of merchants and respectable mechanics of this town met at the Court House and appointed a committee to correspond with the neighboring colonies, as the exigency of affairs may make it occasionally necessary."

The news was the arrival of governor Gage with a bill for blocking the port of Boston, and the retreat of governor Hutchinson from the town to Fort Williams now Fort Independence.

Committees appointed by the several counties met at Annapolis on the twenty second of June, in which Baltimore county and town were represented by captain Charles Ridgely, Thomas C. Deye, Walter Tolley Jr. Robert Alexander, William Lux, Samuel Purviance Jr. and George Risteau Esqrs. By them, non-importation resolves were entered into; collections were to be made for the relief of the Bostonians and congressmen were appointed. The congress which met at Philadelphia on the fifth of September, having adopted similar mea-

tures, recommended the appointment of town and county committees throughout the colonies: and on the twelfth of November a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of Baltimore county and town, entitled to vote, was held at the court house and the following gentlemen were chosen to compose the committee for Baltimore town, viz. Messrs.

Andrew Buchanan
Robert Alexander
William Lux
John Moale
John Merryman
Richard Moale
Jeremiah T. Chase
Thomas Harrison
Archibald Buchanan
William Buchanan
William Smith
James Calhoun
Benjamin Griffith
Gerard Hopkins
William Spear

John Smith
Barnet Eichelberger
George Woolsey
Hercules Courtenay
Isaac Griest
Mark Alexander
Samuel Purviance Junior
Francis Sanderson
Dr. John Boyd
George Lintenberger
Philip Rogers
David McMechen
Mordecai Gist
and
John Deaver

in all twenty nine, and thirty eight other gentlemen for the county; of whom Messrs.

Thomas C. Deye
captain Charles Ridgely
Walter Tolley junior
Benjamin Nicholson

Samuel Worthington
John Moale
doctor John Boyd
William Buchanan,

or any three of them were a committee to attend the *committee* meetings at Annapolis, and Messrs.

Robert Alexander	John Moale
Samuel Purviance junior	Jeremiah T. Chase
Andrew Buchanan	William Buchanan
doctor John Boyd	William Lux.

or any four of them a committee of correspondence for Baltimore town.

Of the Baltimore committee, Samuel Purviance, Esq. was elected chairman, and possessing much ardour in the cause which his excellent talents enabled him to promote in an eminent manner, so continued until the new government was organised. Mr. Chase was the first secretary, but as other duties were confided to him, was succeeded by Mr. George Lux.

After the separation of Harford county, there remained twenty three justices for the town and county, of whom Andrew Buchanan, Jonathan Plowman, John Moale, William Buchanan, William Spear, John Smith, Isaac Vanbibber, James Calhoun, Hercules Courtenay and William Russell, Esqrs. resided in or near town. Mr. A. Buchanan was presiding justice, Mr. Alexander Lawson, son of Mr. Lawson before mentioned, clerk of the county, and Robert Christie, Esq. sheriff. Thomas Jennings, Esq. of Annapolis, being attorney general, attended the courts as occasion required.

Doctors Hultse, Weisenthall, Craddock and Haslet attended the poor of the county, and Messrs. Oliver Cromwell and Henry Stevenson were the inspectors of

tobacco, receiving each certain salaries out of the levy, annually.

The number of taxable inhabitants in the county, including the town, was 7410, and the levy 172 pounds of tobacco each, *per poll*, together, 1,274,520 pounds. Although the rate was in tobacco, the taxables had the option of paying in current money at twelve shillings and six pence per 100 pounds, and the price of the article being then from fifteen to twenty five shillings in Baltimore they generally did so of course. Besides 111,150 pounds towards the poor house, the alms of this county included in the above, amounted to 124,700 pounds, relieving above 200 persons. It is true, that a great part of the levy was not for current charges; in particular, the quantities;

For grounds and a new tobacco house, erecting at the Point,	183,556 lbs.
To repay the bills loaned for poorhouse, roads, &c.	177,840
Indemnity to Harford county, for public buildings in town which they had contributed to build,	77,333
Due former Sheriff,	64,724
Bridge on Gunpowder,	20,000
Town market house,	3,000
	<hr/> 526,453 lbs.

Being above two fifths of the whole levy of the year, as above. Although this levy was rendered still more burdensome by the parish rate of ten pounds of tobacco per poll on two thousand eight hundred and thirty one

taxables then rated, the venerable rector, Mr. Chase, undertook the education of several children. A number of others learned the languages &c. from the late Dr. Archer, of Harford, and Mr. James Alcock.

On the 8th December, the deputies appointed by the several counties met at Annapolis, and resolved, "that they would maintain the association just entered into by congress," purporting a settled and united resistance of the late acts of the British Parliament, recommending the enrolment of the militia and a voluntary contribution of 10,000 pounds, of which 933 pounds by Baltimore county, for the purchase of arms and ammunition. Messrs. Richard Moale, William Spear, Isaac Vanbibber and Isaac Griest were appointed a committee of this town to observe and report the arrival of vessels.

In the course of this year, the office of deputy postmaster general was taken from Dr. Franklin by the Ministry, and the communications by mail exposed to the control of English agents. Mr. Goddard, editor of the Maryland Journal in this town, devised and succeeded in establishing an independent line from Massachusetts, first to Virginia, and afterwards to Georgia, and he was appointed surveyor of the post roads by congress, but they having restored his office to Dr. Franklin the ensuing year, Mr. Goddard was disappointed, and retiring himself, made his sister ostensible editor of the newspaper. The sister, Miss Mary K. Goddard, who was aided in the editorial department of the paper by several gentlemen of talents and public spirit, kept the post office also, for many years after the return of her brother, and until the establishment of the federal government in

1789, having by her attention and integrity obtained the entire confidence and esteem of the public.

IN the course of the next year 1775, Mr. John Dunlap of Philadelphia established a weekly paper by the title of "Dunlap's Maryland Gazette," under the direction of Mr. James Hayes who became editor in 1778 but discontinued it, to be revived by his son, as Mr. Goddard's paper was by himself.

Early in this year a few gentlemen undertook a census of the town and it was found that there were five hundred and sixty four houses and five thousand nine hundred and thirty four persons of all descriptions.— The Baltimore committee of observation, imitating the committees in other places, determined not only to prohibit the use of Tea, but the landing of English Salt, although the price was near a dollar and two thirds a bushel, and so much wanted, unless a duty of two pence per bushel was paid for the use of the Bostonians.

The committee had accepted the explanations given by several persons charged with inimical acts, but the people accused Mr. James Dalglish, a foreign merchant, who had declared his aversion to the cause and therefore as soon as he had been published as an enemy he fled for safety. The laws against Roman Catholic teachers still existing, some persons actuated by worse motives, broke up Mr. John Heffernan's school and he also left the place. Other individuals were also exposed to personal violence as it was alledged, from the mistaken zeal of the committee itself or ignorance of the principles by which they should be governed, they

published a declaration on the nineteenth of April "that they had in no instance exceeded the line pointed out by congress and the provincial assembly, and abhorring every idea of proscription, the committee call upon persons who have circulated such reports to disclose the author," they also declare that their meetings had been held in public "and their records free and open for inspection." An instance of moderation occurred in the case of Mr. James Christie: A letter of his to a relation in the British service, which was intercepted, caused him to be arrested and protected, while the convention, upon his appeal, fined him 500*l.* sterling and ordered him to leave the province.

Pursuant to a recommendation of congress, the committee prohibited the fair then approaching by desiring the inhabitants to abstain from such assemblages, as well as horse racing, cock fighting, &c.

Several members of the German or Dutch Presbyterian society attached to the Rev. William Otterbein form a separate religious society which they distinguish by the name of the "German Evangelical Reformed," and they purchased a lot where their present church is on Conway street and worship in a small house there.

Before the 19th of April when the battle of Lexington took place, the town had formed several companies of each description of arms and every exertion was made to procure ammunition. Amongst others general Buchanan the lieutenant of the county, distinguished himself by his zeal and took command of a company of gentlemen of riper years, and a company of their sons and others, mostly unmarried, who armed and equipped

themselves in an elegant scarlet uniform, put themselves under the command of captain, afterwards general Gist, lieutenant Thomas Ewing and other officers, who with some of the privates became distinguished in different commands in the regular service afterwards, being trained by Mr. Richard Carey adjutant, who had arrived from New England and had been a member of the ancient artillery company of Boston, then lately commanded by John Hancock Esq. first president of congress.

The provincial convention having entered into articles of association in August, declaring in the name of the inhabitants that "they would to the utmost in their power, prosecute and support the then opposition carrying on, as well by arms, as by the continental association." Provided for regular elections of their successors, and of committee men, by "the freeholders of each county and other free men having a visible estate of forty pounds sterling, or qualified by law to vote for burgesses." Baltimore county and town were allowed to send five delegates and to have thirty seven committee men, whose powers extended to the general police and local government of the county; the county was also directed to furnish five of forty companies *minute men*. Several gentlemen volunteered and joined the army before Boston, amongst others Messrs. Richard Carey, David Hopkins and James McHenry, the latter having made some progress in medicine became surgeon.

At or before this time there arrived and settled in the town, Messrs. Hugh Young, Alexander Donaldson, Christopher Johnston, James Sterling, John Weather-

burn, George Salmon, John McFaddon and others who were foreigners, and Messrs. William Young, Hezekiah Waters, Benjamin May, Peter Hoffman, George Warner, Anthony Housek and others from this or neighbouring provinces.

Messrs. Robert Alexander, Benjamin Nicholson, John Moale, Walter Tolley Jr. and Jeremiah T. Chase, were elected delegates. The committee of observation was composed of Messrs. Moale, Chase, Calhoun, Nicholson, A. Buchanan, Craddock, Sollers, Gittings, Alexander, Purviance, Wilkinson, Ridgely, of William, Tolley, Darby, Lux, John Cockey, William Smith, William Buchanan, William Lux, Dr. Boyd, John Smith, Zacariah Maceubbin, captain Charles Ridgely, Harrison, Griffith, Randall, Thomas Gist, Croinwell, Griest, Deye, Merdecia Gist, Stevenson, Towson (William Misquith, John E. Howard, Risteau and Britton; Mr. Purviance, Chairman, Mr. William Lux, Vice Chairman, Mr. George Lux, Clerk, and Mr. McMecken, assistant Clerk. Messrs. Purviance, William Lux, Chase, Alexander and doctor Boyd, were appointed a committee of correspondence. Messrs. Purviance, John Smith, William Buchanan, Griffith, Griest, Thomas Gist Jr. and Darby Lux, were a committee to superintend the trade and import arms. There was another committee, consisting of Messrs. Moale, Harrison, Calhoun Sollers, Misquith, Ridgely of William, and John E. Howard, selected to license suits at law, as recommended by the Convention, to prevent the abuse of them, which the disaffected might make; for some debtors had been rescued from the sheriff already; but

the courts being still open, they were restored to custody by captain Buchanan and captain Gist's companies, which received a vote of thanks from the Convention.

Many vessels returning home, learned the commencement of hostilities by being searched and stripped of their arms and ammunition, but they soon retaliated, and powder and ball were distributed to the militia. It was soon discovered that it would be highly essential to the safety of the town, to erect a fort on Whetstone Point; a water battery, planned by Mr. James Alcock, was commenced under the superintendence of Messrs. Griest, Griffith and Lindenberger, captain N. Smith commanding the artillery there.

Three massive chains of wrought iron, passing through floating blocks were stretched across the river, leaving a small passage only; on the side next the fort, and the channel was protected by sunken vessels also.

In a regiment of regular troops, commanded by Col. Smallwood, Messrs. Mordcau Gist, Samuel Smith, David Plunkett, Brian Philpot, and William Ridgely held commissions and raised men in Baltimore.

A Bermudian sloop was purchased, armed with ten guns, called the *Hornet* and put under the command of capt. Wm. Stone; she joined the expedition under command of Hopkins from the Delaware, and on the arrival of which at New Providence that place was surrendered, and the stores and ammunition brought away; but the *Hornet* was driven ashore and lost attempting to land in the Delaware. Congress had recommended a general fast for the 20th July, and it was kept here by the meetings of religious societies for worship.

On the 6th March, 1776, the Otter ship of war and tenders, made their appearance a few miles below the town. To a population unaccustomed to war, the alarm was great of course, but the women and children flying, were met by volunteers entering to their relief; and captain James Nicholson, of the state ship Defence, which had been a merchantman recently bought of Mr. John Smith, assisted partly by captain, now general Smith's company, as marines, and volunteers from the town, who succeeded, not only in driving away the enemy's flotilla, but recapturing some merchant vessels of which they had got possession.

The 5th June, captain Nicholson obtained his commission from congress, being the first officer in rank in the United States naval service, and soon after took command of the Virginia frigate.

Captain William Halloway was also commissioned by congress 10th October, and commanded the Lexington, of 16 guns; in the mean time Mr. Joshua Barney, who had been with the expedition at New Providence, received a commission, and in the Andrew Doria and other vessels, evidenced the utmost courage and address.

Governor Eden adjourned the assembly from time to time, and by his conduct generally appeared averse to the ministerial measures; but, upon the interception of despatches from the government to him delivered to general Charles Lee, at Charleston, the general wrote to the Baltimore committee to have him arrested: The Chairman, Mr. Parviance, applied to major Gist, commanding the regulars in the town, who sent captain Smith with his company to prevent the escape of the

governor, and deliver a letter to Mr. Johnson, president of the council of safety. The council being called together, captain Smith was told that his services were no longer necessary.

Soon after, the Convention, in support of the authority of the executive, summoned the chairman and military officers to their bar, and some moderate censure was passed on the principals; but, satisfied themselves at the time, that the duty of Mr. Eden as governor was incompatible with the interest of the public, they requested him to leave the country, which he did June 24, by a vessel sent for him by Lord Dunmore, who had commenced hostilities and been plundering the Virginians a long time.

Dunmore coming into the Patowmack, obliged the convention to order a draft of three thousand four hundred militia for a flying camp. Sensible of the general danger, the members became willing to enlist the feelings and interests of a community so important as that of Baltimore. They now invited the inhabitants to participate directly in the government of the state, by authorising them to choose two delegates for the town exclusive of the four for the county.

Notice of an election of a convention to form a constitution of the state, was published the 3d July, to be held the 5th August, for the freemen "except such as have been published as enemies to this country," to attend and give in their votes. There appears to have been 472 votes taken, and Messrs. John Smith and Jeremiah T. Chase were duly elected for the town; and Messrs. Charles Ridgely, Thomas C. Deye, John Stevenson and Peter Sheppard for the county, 853 votes being taken at their

polls. By a census taken of the Point, the population there consisted of 821 persons of 146 whom were masters of families or house keepers.

In the mean time, that is, on the 22d July, the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed at the court house, at the head of the independent companies and the several companies of the militia, with the discharge of cannon, and, says the editor of the Journal, "with universal acclamations for the prosperity of the United States." In the evening the town was illuminated and an effigy of the late king which had been paraded through the streets, was publicly burned.

Mr. Christie who, as sheriff, had the preceding month published a writ of the governor for a new election, which the convention had suspended, was notwithstanding invited by the committee to read the act of congress, but, refusing from a sense of official duty, that respect for his person and character which had produced the invitation was as prompt to excuse him. These feelings were not universal as it appears, and the committee issued the following resolve dated thirtieth July.

"This committee do declare their utter disapprobation of all threats or violence being offered to any persons whatever, as contrary to the resolves of congress and the sense of the convention of this province:—That they conceive themselves bound to protect (as far as in their power) the civil officers in the discharge of their duty; That they do expect of, and call upon, every good citizen and friend of his country, to assist them in their endeavours to preserve the peace and good order of society; and to prevent all riots and tumults and

personal abuse and violence to individuals. That the good people of Baltimore, having hitherto been so respectfully attentive to the resolves of this committee, on all occasions, they flatter themselves that due regard will be paid to this recommendation."

Never was a people more united in opinion on any subject, than were the Americans, both natives and emigrants in condemning and opposing the acts of the parliament of England taxing the colonists. Some however saw in these acts only the selfish design of one class of subjects to relieve themselves by throwing their burthen upon others, and believing the king and the English people generally, exempt from such motives, thought the evils temporary; so that when the more enterprising politicians, they who looked to the future increase of population and wealth which was to take place here, and foresaw that the separation must some time happen, let the administration of the British government fall into the purest hands; joined to the Catholics and dissenters, who had besides the common grievances, others of a religious and more delicate kind, and not likely to be removed at any time; when these descriptions of people united, had declared that the country should be free of all colonial dependence; many individuals of great private virtue and highly esteemed by the people, withdrew from the country. Of these may be mentioned Robert Alexander Esq. who had been a delegate to the convention and to Congress; Daniel Chamier Esq. late sheriff of the county; doctors Henry Stevenson and Patrick Kennedy; Mr. James Somervell, Merchant, &c. These and others in reti-

and determined generally, that if they could not join their oppressed fellow subjects, they would not oppose them. Some ended their days, in peace and obscurity abroad; others improved the opportunities which they afterwards had to render important services to the soldiers of liberty who fell into the hands of their enemies, and returned afterwards to remain here.

The Maryland regiment under major Gist, the colonel and lieutenant colonel being on courts martial or otherwise absent on duty, was engaged with the British at their landing on Long Island on the twenty seventh of August, and lost in killed, wounded and taken about two hundred and fifty men. In the *flying camp* there entered the army from this town and county, Messrs. Howard, Mamlton, W. Sterett, James Winchester, G. Winchester, Erving, Moore, Goxall, Norwood, Oldham, Colegate, Cromwell, Wilmott, & Toole, Riley and McCabe, who recruited men in the town and its vicinity. The American army obliged to abandon New York, were joined by the flying camp, including the Maryland quota, and several companies raised for the defence of the state, called independent companies. These companies with the first regiment under colonel Smallwood himself at White Plains, occupying a post on the right, were attacked on the twenty eighth of October, and lost above one hundred men, but the regiment covered the retreat of the army to Trenton.

The organization of the troops was so defective in many respects and the terms of enlistment having nearly run out, they were disbanded; the officers of the regiment and flying camp generally with those of the inde-

pendent companies entered into the brigade to which colonel Smallwood was promoted the year after. The brigade was formed of seven regiments. To it was attached some German and rifle companies; in the former of which Messrs. Peter Mackenheimer, George R. Keeports, John Lohra, Christian Myers, Samuel Gerock, John Lindenberger, John Mackenheimer, John Ritter and George Cole held commissions; Messrs. Nathaniel Smith, John Fulford and Alexander Furnival commanded artillery companies, and Messrs. N. R. Moore, D. Plunket, R. Smith of W. and D. Hopkins took commissions in the cavalry.

The convention met on the fourteenth of August to form a constitution, allowed to the town its representation of two members, as it still enjoys. Mr. Chase endeavoured to procure a provision for an increase which he so confidently looked for that he agreed that the town should lose the two they allowed it upon becoming less populous by one half than any county, if the convention would allow four members when the town should have become as populous as any county; but it being moved to divide the proposition, the question was taken on the first clause and carried without a division, and though the last clause was so amended, that to have the increased delegation the population of the town should be equal to that of the largest county, it was negatived by a vote of thirty seven to fourteen. It is probable that Mr. Chase was so disappointed, that he retired, or that advantage was taken of accidental absence on the question, and as Mr. Sheppard was sick and absent with leave the year included only four mem-

bers of the town and county. Thus we find some of that jealousy of the town which was manifested by the provincial legislature thirty years before, operating with a patriotic convention, as it still does with a republican assembly, to exclude the people of Baltimore from means which other Americans possess to secure their rights and promote their happiness.

However, the convention finding that the private armed vessels of the port, and amongst others the *Enterprise*, captain Campbell; *Sturdy Beggar*, McKeel; *Harlequin*, Handy; *Fox*, George Buchanan, &c. would soon bring in enemy's property for adjudication, established a court of Admiralty, appointing Benj. Nicholson Esq. judge, David Stewart Esq. marshal, and Wm. Gibson Esq. register, and before their adjournment suspended the levies to reimburse the loans made for the Alms house and roads, ordering the sums collected to be credited the citizens of the town and county in their common county charges. The balance of these loans was exhibited by a committee of the assembly, at \$18,478 in 1817, notwithstanding the suspension, which otherwise, might have been paid in depreciated paper, and if any levies remained in the sheriff's hands, his property fell to the state under the confiscation act afterwards passed and out of the reach of the county authorities.

Congress assembled in Baltimore on the twenty sixth of December and occupied Mr. Jacob Fite's house at the south east corner of Baltimore and Liberty streets, being then the farthest west and one of the largest built in the town and was a long time called Congress Hall.

Philadelphia, from whence congress adjourned, was then rescued by the capture of the Hessians at Trenton on the same day, and the attack of the British at Princeton eight days after, so happily planned by general Washington and so boldly executed by the troops, including part of the Maryland line under his command.

THE establishment of the new government was attended by no internal difficulties of importance. Charles Carroll, Esq. Barrister, of Mount Clare, one of the late convention and council of safety, was elected a member of the first senate of the state, and the town and county respectively returned the delegates who had represented them in the convention. Mr. Carroll, barrister, was also appointed chief justice of the general court but did not accept.

Most of the gentlemen who were in the commission of the county and town were reappointed county justices by the new government. Andrew Buchanan Esq. being the presiding justice was also lieutenant of the county, and in that capacity commanding the militia.

Seven of the justices were constituted an Orphans court and Thomas Jones Esq. register of Wills.— Thomas Jennings Esq. was appointed Attorney General, but declining, was succeeded by James Filghman and B. Galloway Esq. successively and in 1778 Luther Martin Esq. being appointed, settled in Baltimore. In the mean time W. Gibson Esq. is appointed clerk of the county court. Mr. Lawson former county clerk, retiring to the Eastern Shore, returned after the revolution and resided here until his death. Mr. Robert

Christie, appointed sheriff in 1774, was superseded, of course, and at the election held agreeably to the constitution, Henry Stevenson Esq. was returned and duly commissioned for that office under the new government. In the mean time Mr. Christie was compelled to leave the town, but, declaring that the public was indebted to him, appointed Mr. Moses Galloway to settle his affairs, and went to England.

The jurisdiction of justices of the peace, in matters of debt out of court was extended from fifty shillings to five pounds or thirteen dollars thirty three and one third cents; a new list of Tobacco fees was enacted, and the money fixed at seven shillings and six pence per dollar, as it was in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Jersey and current here sometime. The vendue or auction business was carried on by Mr. James Long and Mr. Thomas Brereton acted as a broker, neither of whom were subject to license as yet.

The collection of duties which had been prevented by the times was formally suspended in 1777: except the duty on imported slaves. Levies were made as usual but most of the public expenses being for military purposes, were defrayed by paper money of the state or confederacy, and in a year or two the money depreciated, so that the sums levied bore no proportion to the prices of goods and necessary expenditures.

The committee of observation being superseded by the officers of the new government, and fears being entertained by some, that the ordinary course of law would be inefficient to secure the triumph of liberty, there was a private society called the Whig Club, or

ganized this year, *to detect violaters of the law*, as they declared, which vexed the citizens unnecessarily perhaps.

The pacific doctrine of the Methodists like that of the Quakers, caused the English preachers amongst them, to be suspected of dangerous political views, and Mr. Asbury himself was taken near town and fined, and afterwards going over the bay, quit preaching and lived in retirement in Delaware some time. The conscientious scruples of the ministers of the late establishment, relative to the form of prayer for the new instead of the old government, of the Quakers, Methodists, preachers and others, subject them to pay the treble tax imposed on non-jurors, or leave the country, as most of the rector and ministers of the establishment did.

Mr. Goddard the printer, became obnoxious for the freedom of his remarks, and was constantly alarmed, and the interference of the club in his case, was formally censured by the legislature during the first session, and Governor Johnson issued a proclamation for his protection.

By the act of April session 1777, the number of troops of all arms, to be furnished by the state consisted of 2902 men to be taken from each county in proportion to its number of militia. Frederick county was to furnish 309, being the most populous, and Calvert the least 74, Baltimore county including the town, was to furnish 281, which was between a tenth and eleventh part of the whole number from the then eighteen counties of the state. It seems that the proportion of men and money which the state was required to furnish for the general defence, was about the same, that is to say, one tenth or nearly of the whole.

A great part of the Maryland line, under general Sullivan, was in the attack on Staten Island, 22d August, '77, and in some lesser engagements in the Jerseys soon after.

On the 21st August, Lord Howe's fleet anchored near the mouth of Patapsco river, but proceeded to Turkey Point, on Elk river, near which the British army under Sir William Howe was landed. The governor issued a proclamation the next day, ordering two full companies of each battalion of militia to march immediately to the head of the bay where the continental army would meet the enemy.

The independent company now under captain John Sterett, trained as infantry, mounted their own horses, proceeded to watch the enemy on the bay side, and arriving before them at the head of it, joined the main army including the Maryland line near Newport, but were then ordered back by the commander in chief to assist in protecting their homes.

On the 11th September was fought the battle of Brandywine, at which the Maryland line was present and shared the disasters of the day.

General Smallwood, with Maryland militia, including captains Sterett, Cox and Bailey's companies from Baltimore, joined General Wayne the 21st September, immediately after Grey's sanguinary night attack on the Americans at the Paoli.

Those companies in which many citizens who left numerous families, dispersed about the country or exposed to the depredations of the maritime forces of the enemy in the bay, went in the ranks volunteers, shared in the

route of Wayne and in the more equal conflict at Germantown 4th of October, at which place the patriotic Cox with several of his townsmen, laid down their lives in their country's cause.

At the same time colonel Smith commanding a small detachment of continental troops at fort Mifflin with the aid of commodore Harlewood's flotilla, in which lieutenant Barney then served, was successfully opposing the passage of Howe's fleet, which had returned from the Chesapeake into Delaware, for which congress voted the colonel a sword; however, the fort was not long tenable and it was abandoned, some days after he had been wounded and retired across the river.

The gloom occasioned by the passage of the fleet to Philadelphia was soon reversed, and confidence generally and forever restored, by the news which arrived here on the 21st October, of the success of General Gates at Saratoga and the surrender of General Burgoyne and his whole army four days before.

It was now found that topsail schooners, sailing best upon a wind and adapted to the use of sweeps in chasing, were most likely to escape the heavy ships of the enemy.

Amongst the first of the kind fitted out here was the Antelope, built at N. Point creek by Mr. J. Pearce for Messrs. John Starrett and others, and armed with fourteen guns, under the command of captain Jeremiah Yellott, who was himself an Englishman lately settled in Baltimore, which made a great many narrow escapes and some captures, but always fortunate voyages. The Felicity, commanded by captain Frederick Folger, who

had been first officer of the Antelope was scarcely less successful. However, the ship Buckskin, captain Johns, who had the commission of a lieutenant in the navy from congress afterwards; the Nonstuch, captain C. Wells and some other vessels, safely went to and returned from France.

A part of a committee of congress then at Little York, constituting a navy board, of which William Smith, Esq. was a member, assembled here. The Virginia frigate of 28 guns, was built at the point, west side of the public wharf, by Mr. Wells, and put under the command of captain Nicholson, but being chased by the enemy 31st December, 1777, was run on the middle ground and taken. Capt. Nicholson escaped in the ship's barge, but lieutenant Barney with his brother William, who was an officer of the marines, and the rest of the crew fell into the hands of the enemy.

William Buchanan, Esq. was appointed by congress, commissary general of purchases for the continental army, James Calhoun Esq. his deputy made purchases of supplies here and N. Rogers Esq. became an aid of General Ducoudrais and afterward of General De Kalb.

In this year died at an advanced age, at his seat in the county, Cornelius Howard Esq. who laid out that part of the town, called Howard's Hill, leaving three sons, the eldest of whom was colonel John E. Howard, and two daughters. *1925 for the interest was S. C. Leake*

EARLY in 1778, count Pulaski's legion of cavalry and infantry, raised partly in this state, was organized here.

The corps suffered severely in Jersey in the same year, and the next lost their gallant commander in Georgia.

On the twenty eighth June the British were unsuccessfully attacked but finally retired from the fields of Monmouth in Jersey, where the Maryland line shared the danger and the glory of the day.

In the militia of the town Messrs. John McClellan, Benjamin Griffith, George Lindenberger, James Calhoun, Daniel Bowley, Mark Alexander, Stephen Stewart, James Young, Isaac Griest, Britm. Dickinson, Henry Schaeffe, and George Wells held commissions, most of whom had been at camp with captains Moore, Sterett, Cox, or Bailey. They were often on duty, as may be supposed, and on one or two occasions, they assembled courts martial in Baltimore for the trial of offences against military law, but none capital occurred.

On the organization of the court of appeals Thomas Jones Esq. was appointed one of the judges, and William Buchanan Esq. youngest son of doctor George Buchanan, deceased, succeeds to the office of Register of Wills the next year in the place of Mr. Jones.

British goods having become scarce, several manufactures, which had been prohibited in the colonies, were now established in or near this town: Among others a bleach yard by Mr. Riddle; a linen factory by Mr. McFaddon; a paper mill by Mr. Goddard; a slitting mill by Mr. Whetcroft; a card factory by Mr. McCabe; a woollen and linen factory by Mr. Charles Carroll; a Nail factory each by Mr. Geo. Matthews and Mr. Richardson Stewart; Mr. Charles

Williams carried on the Dyeing business, and Mr. William Stenson, who had sometime kept a coffee house near the corner of Holliday and East, now Fayette streets, opened another on a modern and extensive scale, at the south west corner of South and Baltimore streets.

In the course of this year too, a treaty of alliance was made with France, and, soon after the British left Philadelphia a large fleet under count D'Estaing made its appearance off Chincoteague on this coast.

The British appear to have abandoned much of their hopes of reducing the States by force and offered terms which would have been accepted three years before. On the other hand the Americans, who had suffered severely for want of camp equipage and materials of war as well as in battle, considered themselves relieved from great exertions, by the arrival of the French and the certainty of effectual aid of their forces, and a period of langour succeeded which was not favorable to general improvement, while the depreciation of the current money and the absence of Messrs. Howard, Rogers and other gentlemen of landed property, who had gone from our town to join the army, contributed, no doubt, to retard its progress here. It was, however, in the middle of the war arrived and settled here, Messrs. Richard Curson, William Patterson, Robert Gilmore, Charles Torrence, Andrew Boyd, Aaron Levering, Henry Payson, Joseph Williams, Peter Frick, George Reinecker, Michael Diffenderffer, Christopher Raborg, John Leypold, Abraham Sitler, George Heide, John Shultze, Baltzer

Schaeffer and others, who, by their wealth, credit and enterprize contributed to revive the business of the place.

On the 4th February, 1779, Mr. Sterett's extensive brewery, with the warehouse on the south west corner of Frederick and Second streets, then occupied by Mr. Hugh Young, were set on fire designedly as was supposed, and both entirely consumed.

The Episcopal congregation had increased so much as early as 1762, as to require a chapel of ease and one was erected at a place called TL, near the head of Middle River; about the same time that additional lots were purchased in town for the use of the parish. The Rev. Mr. Thomas Chase, who was above thirty years rector of St. Paul's parish, and the last appointed by the Proprietary, died the 4th of April 1779, aged 79 years, and the Rev. Mr. William West was chosen to succeed him by the vestry, when a new church was erected in front of the old one, and a law procured to open the street in front of it, called New Church, now Lexington street, on the south side of which the vestry leased out lots. Early in 1779, the Maryland line was formed into two brigades, the second of which was put under command of colonel Gist, promoted brigadier general, and doctor McHenry became a secretary to the commander in chief.

Benjamin Nicholson, Esq. colonel of the town militia, resigned the command to colonel Smith. This being the only corps kept up after the peace, sustained that military spirit which was infused into the 5th and

other regiments and which the militia of Baltimore have so lately displayed.

On the 9th July some of the people, offended at Mr. Goddard for the part he took in favor of general Charles Lee after the decision of the court martial which suspended that officer, Mr. Goddard was persuaded to sign a public recantation, which he afterwards disclaimed but saved himself by it from personal abuse; from which, however, one or two persons who defended him did not escape, as they were put into the cart intended for him and carried about the streets.

A society was formed by the principal merchants, and contributions made by them in October to the amount of 93,000 pounds to be employed in reducing the price of salt by retail, which article they bought and sold at about forty five pounds, or 120 dollars per bushel, paper money, reserving only the expenses.

The enemy sent a small force into the bay under general Matthews, and the town assembled its forces again, under general Buchanan, who was also about this time chosen to fill a vacancy in the senate, but did not accept. Matthews landed at Portsmouth but came not much further then.

David McMechen and Mark Alexander, Esqrs. succeeded Messrs Smith and Chase as delegates and Joseph Baxter Esq. is elected sheriff in place of Mr. Stevenson whose time had expired.

Died here, while on a visit to his relatives, on the 5th September, Edward Biddle, Esq. one of the representatives in congress from Pennsylvania.

As LONG as the navigation was obstructed by ice, which was until the 9th of March, the winter of 1779 to 80 being more severe than any noticed at this place before, the suffering poor were relieved at their own houses by distributions of meal and fuel; a considerable amount, say 9000*l*. being subscribed by the more fortunate inhabitants.

Hitherto the merchants of Baltimore had been obliged to get registers, and enter and clear vessels at Annapolis, but the custom house is now opened, and Thomas Sollers, Esq. naval officer, was authorised to grant registers for vessels here.

The two years for which the old customs were suspended, having elapsed, duties were laid on enumerated articles again, in *real* money, viz. spirits two pence per gallon, Madeira wine four pence, other wines two pence, coffee and cocoa one shilling per one hundred weight, loaf sugar one shilling and six pence, domestic liquor one shilling, negroes from other provinces thirteen pounds, abroad five hundred pounds, a prohibition; and on exports, tobacco five shillings per hhd, pig iron three shillings and nine pence, and bar fifteen shillings per ton.

There appears to have entered in one week in May, one brig from France, one ship, three brigs and five schooners from the West Indies.

The legislature also made provision for the defence of the bay by equipping one large galley, one sloop or schooner and four large barges, and for recruiting the army, besides calling out 1200 militia volunteers; which forces were encreased the following years by four galleys and eight barges. The men were to be paid at the

rate of half a dollar per day, in real money, by the state which received itself, the public dues in cattle, grain, &c. which were often taken by appraisement at this period. The state provided for its own troops in the continental army as well as it could, first by new bills of credit, to the amount of nearly \$1,000,000, besides the state's quota of continental at least 20,000,000 more, which were redeemed by new bills called *black* money, at forty for one.

Internal improvements received some aid by the sales of many valuable lots in town and estates in the neighborhood confiscated, which were in the first instance to be paid for, one fifth in specie and four fifths in the *black* money. Even these bills depreciated to six or seven for one, but delays attended the payments, and the *red* money created the next year, for the redemption of the *black*, fell at first to two or three for one, but soon recovered, and sustained its credit, because there was actually a greater amount of property sold, than the sum in circulation.

Matthew Ridley, Esq. of the house of Ridley and Pringle, was authorised to borrow and negociated a loan in Holland for the use of the state.

In consequence of the purchase of Fotherall's estate near town, a contest arose for the mill property, which had been sold by his administrators forty years before, and it was decided after ten years litigation, that the fee simple property so disposed of, including the old mill on Bath street, should go to the purchasers under the confiscation act.

Of the number of fifty six debtors to British mer-

chants or manufacturers, who paid the amount of their debts into the treasury of the state in depreciated money, there were but four or five residents of Baltimore town and county, and these were actuated by feelings which their patriotism inspired more than a desire to avoid a payment, for the merchants here generally, condemned the measure and memorialised the legislature against its adoption. Those few who had not paid before prohibited in 1776, paid eventually, the full amount without the intervention of the courts of justice to enforce the stipulations of the treaty of peace, on the subject.

Such were the difficulties attending the transition of one currency to another, that seizures of provisions, for the troops were authorised, which, in ordinary times would have been intolerable, and the rate of the levy which, in the early part of the year, had been fixed at one fourth of the whole valuation of taxable property, was reduced to one and an half per cent, with the option of paying in Wheat at seven shillings and sixpence, Tobacco at twenty shillings, &c. and a scale of depreciation for the settlement of public and private contracts was established on equitable principles.

General Lincoln had been obliged to surrender Charleston 12th. May, 1780, and the three southern states seemed to have been entirely lost to the union, when general Gates took command of the southern army, including all the troops from Delaware and Maryland south, and notwithstanding the determined valour of these troops, the disasters at Camden and other places, where the Maryland line suffered severely,

made it necessary to recall major general Gates and place that department under the command of major general Nathaniel Greene. The new commander in chief of the southern army passed through town with Mr. general baron Steuben 6th of November. On the 27th. Mrs. Washington passes to the north and the ladies of Baltimore raise contributions for the soldiers, going to camp. By an accident which happened in trying cannon at Northampton furnace, several persons were wounded and captain Fulford of the artillery, was unfortunately killed.

The mercury ranged within doors and in the day time, from ninety to ninety seven degrees of Farenheit from the fifth to the tenth July, the first day ninety three and the last ninety seven.

EARLY in 1781, we learned the joyful news of the success at the Cowpens, rendered still more acceptable to the people of Baltimore, by the conspicuous part colonel Howard had in the victory, and for which he was voted by congress the compliment of a silver medal. In March an association was entered into here to circulate the new paper at par value, and in August, a committee of the associators exercised the authority they had assumed, by *holding up to public view*, through the Gazettes, one of their number who had attempted to take for his goods four times the price at which the same would be sold in specie. Arnold and Phillips landed in Virginia, and the enemy ships traversed the Bay to its head, burning and plundering on both sides; and on the twenty sixth April, six ships

then at North Point, the citizens assembled and appointed Messrs. James McHenry, Nathaniel Smith, Nicholas Rogers, W. Smith; I. Greist, T. Henderson, and Thomas Johnson a committee to prepare for defence. On the 14th of June the volunteer troop of cavalry of town gentlemen, of which captain N. R. Moore was commander, set off to join the army under the Marquis De Lafayette in Virginia, and having performed the tour of duty required, returned to town the fourth of August.

It was in this year Fell's Prospect was first laid off by the commissioners, and added to the town, on the east, and the eighteen acres of Messrs. Moale and Steiger lying between Bridge, now Gay, and French streets, for which authority had been given eight years before. The weight of Flour per barrel was now fixed at the present standard of one hundred and ninety six pounds nett, with some other regulations respecting that staple.

Messrs. John Cornthwait, Gerard Hopkins, George Mathews, John and David Brown, and others of the society of Friends, who until now had held their meetings at the house on the Harford road, buy a spacious lot and build a meeting house between Baltimore and Pitt streets, where they inter their deceased members.

On the eighth of September 1781, was fought at Eutaw, the last severe battle of the war, where part of the Maryland troops under Colonel Williams, signified themselves again. Here they lost Captains Dohson and Edgerly, and Lieutenants Duvall and Gould, killed, and Colonel Howard, Capt. Gibson, Capt. Lieut Hugon, Lieuts. Ewing, Woolford and Lynn and ensigu

Moore were wounded, besides a number of Infantry and artillery men. Many of our officers including capt. Plunket, and Sterett and Dr. McHenry had been made prisoners and subjected to the hardships of that state, but were duly exchanged or escaped by their address. According to the dispensations of a blessed Providence, not one officer who had gone into the army from this town or county had yet died in the enemy's hands or fallen in the field of battle during this sanguinary contest. It was only at the moment when peace was about to crown their gallant exertions, in an engagement at James Island where there were but few men on either side, Lieutenant Wilmot of the county, closed an honorable career.

Lord Cornwallis continuing his march to the northward was met in Virginia by detachments of the main army under Generals La Fayette and Wayne, some of which passed through Baltimore, and the French fleet under the Count De Grasse having entered the Bay, General Washington suddenly quit the main army and arrived before York town, where the British were immediately invested. General Washington accompanied by the count Rochambeau, general Hand, major general baron Viomenil, brigadier general Châtelux and Gen. Clinton passed through town the eighth September, most of the allied army going by water from Elkton to Annapolis. On this occasion the town was illuminated and the following address and answer was published soon after.

His Excellency George Washington Esq. General and commander in chief of the armies of the United States of America.

May it please your Excellency,—The citizens and inhabitants of Baltimore, impressed with the warmest sentiments of respect and esteem, and with the most lively sense of the important services, rendered by you to them and their country, beg leave through us, to congratulate your excellency upon your arrival in this town, and to express the general joy, diffused through every breast, at the return of your excellency to this place.

It has been with the highest satisfaction, we have found our most sanguine expectations, from your military talents, exceeded by the abilities you have displayed, during a series of various fortune, as well in the day of battle, as the hour of distress: your fortitude and perseverance under all our calamities, the wisdom of your counsels, the judicious and mild regulation of the army, your sacred attention to the civil powers of the respective States, and the great address with which our military operations have been conducted, under your excellency's direction, demand the warmest effusions of gratitude that can flow from the hearts of a free people.

Permit us also to congratulate your excellency upon the many signal successes that have lately attended the American arms in the southern states, obtained with such distinguished honors to our gallant officers and soldiers, and on the arrival of the fleet of our magnanimous ally, aided by whose noble and generous exertions, we look forward, with pleasing hopes, to the day

of peace, when we may freely enjoy the bounties with which all-gracious heaven has enriched our country. May your present operations prove successful, and may the grand work in which you are engaged, be happily terminated.

Our prayers are for your excellency's preservation, that you may continue approved by heaven, esteemed by virtuous men, and dreaded by tyrants; and, on the restoration of public tranquility, that you may, in peaceful retirement, enjoy that satisfaction of mind, which the sense of great and noble deeds always inspires; and may posterity, in the full possession and exercise of that freedom which your sword has assisted to establish, venerate and do ample justice to your virtue and character to the latest ages.

With sentiments of the most profound esteem and respect, we are, in behalf of the citizens and inhabitants of Baltimore, your excellency's most obedient and most humble servants,

WM. SMITH,	} <i>Committee.</i>
SAM'L PURVIANCE, JR.	
JOHN MOALE,	
JOHN DORSEY,	
JAMES CALHOUN.	

To the citizens and inhabitants of the town of Baltimore.

GENTLEMEN—With the warmest sense of gratitude and affection, I accept your kind congratulations on my arrival in this town.

Permit me, gentlemen, to assure you, that from the pleasure which I feel in having this opportunity to pay

my respects to the worthy inhabitants of the town of Baltimore, I participate in your sensations of joy.

If during the long and trying period, in which my services, as a soldier, have been employed for the interests of the United States of America, and for the establishment of their rights, I have acquitted myself to the acceptance of my fellow-citizens: If my various fortunes—if my attention to the civil powers of the states, have subserved the general good of the public—in these things I feel myself happy—and in these considerations, I rejoice in your felicity.

The happy and eventful successes of our troops in the southern states, as they reflect glory on the American arms, and particular honour on the gallant officers and men immediately concerned in that department, fills my heart with pleasure and delight. The active and generous part our allies are taking in our cause, with the late arrival of their formidable fleet in the bay of the Chesapeake, call for our utmost gratitude, and with the smiles of heaven on our combined operations give us the happiest presage of the most pleasing events—events, which in their issue, may lead to an honourable and permanent peace.

I thank you most cordially, for your prayers and good wishes for my prosperity. May the author of all blessings aid our united exertions in the cause of liberty and universal peace—and may the particular blessing of heaven rest on you and the worthy citizens of this flourishing town of Baltimore.

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

GEO. WASHINGTON,

On conducting our brave defenders to the southward, the marquiss De La Fayette borrowed a considerable sum of money of the merchants of Baltimore, which he employed in buying materials for clothing to be made up in part by the ladies, and of which the repayment was duly effected some time after.

On the 19th of October, lord Cornwallis capitulated, and his whole army being made prisoners, there remained no longer any doubt but that the independence of the states would soon be acknowledged and general peace established. The citizens were soon favoured with opportunities which they joyfully embraced, to offer their congratulations to the commander in chief, the marquiss De La Fayette and others, who had had a share in the glorious event.

The 13th of December, was appointed and kept as a day of general thanksgiving.

The land office was opened by an act of assembly passed this year, and the price of the lands fixed first at 7s 6d, and afterwards, as the money became more valuable, at half that sum per acre. There were still many thousand acres unpatented in the north west part of the county, and many considerable vacancies were discovered in other parts of the county and taken up several years after the peace.

The period limited for the first senate was now expiring and at the election held this year, Charles Carroll, Esq. Barrister, was re-elected to the new senate with Messrs. John Smith and James M^cHenry of this town. Thomas C. Deye, John B. Howard, Charles Ridgely of William, and Samuel Worthington, Esqrs.

were elected delegates for the county. Henry Wilson, Esq. succeeded Mr. Alexander as one of the members for the town.

WHEN the news of the surrender of the british army at York town reached England, the Parliament refused to support the war any longer, Mr. Fox was brought into the ministry, to terminate the war, and negotiations of the preliminaries commenced by him, were prosecuted by Mr. Pitt in the spring of 1782. At the first session of this year, colonel Howard laid off part of the tract adjoining his father's first addition and that before made by Mr. Hall, and annexed to the town all the grounds east of the street, to which the colonel gave the name of Eutaw street. Beyond that and on the street which he called Lexington street, he laid off a spacious lot for a public market, which was improved and appropriated to that purpose twenty years after. The colonel appropriated another spacious lot of ground on Baltimore street west of Eutaw, for the use of the state, should the general assembly accept and make it the seat of government within that period; though an effort was made to carry the removal in the house of delegates at the same session, it was rejected by a vote of twenty to nineteen, and has failed as often as it was proposed as well during the twenty years limited, as afterwards; and whether it is or is not a matter of less interest to the citizens, it is certain that they now view it with more indifference than they do the proportion of representation allowed them.

Until this time none of the streets of Baltimore Town except here and there on the side-ways, were paved, and the main street especially, from the depth of soil, was actually impassable some part of the spring and fall seasons, from the market house at Gay street to Calvert street. The town commissioners were therefore aided in effecting its improvement, become indispensable, at the November session, by the creation of commissioners, of whom there were seven, called special commissioners, empowered to "direct and superintend the levelling, pitching, paving and repairing the streets and repairing the bridges," to begin with Baltimore street, in part, and then from place to place as circumstances required. The owners of lots on streets to be paved, to pay \$1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per foot front, on lanes or alleys half price. An auction duty was laid, major Thomas Yates being appointed first and sole auctioneer, a tax on public exhibitions, to be licensed by the commissioners and 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ cents per 100 on the assessed property, with an annual lottery towards defraying the expenses. The same law prescribed the extent of porches and cellar doors, the breadth of carriage wheels and removal of nuisances or obstructions in the streets or harbour.

This Board, which was composed in the first instance of Messrs. William Spear, James Sterett, Englehard Yeiser, George Lindenberger, Jesse Hollingsworth, Thomas Elliot and Peter Hoffman, were made a body politic and corporate, authorised to fill their own vacancies, appoint a Treasurer, collect all fines to the use of the city and appoint constables, were also to render their accounts to the Town Commissioners, who now

in fact, had little else to perform and little more was wanted at that time to make the charter complete. But at the ensuing session, it was thought too much power had been bestowed on a body of men so constituted and provision was made for their removal, or others in their place, by electors to be chosen every five years. The town commissioners at this period were Messrs. William Smith, John Moale, Richard Ridgely, Daniel Bowley, Hercules Courtenay and John Sterett.

Mr. Charles Ridgely of John, and others, at November session, procured the addition to the Town of those grounds called Gist's Inspection and Timber neck lying south of the former additions and upon the middle branch; and Mr. Benjamin Rogers and others, those which lay between Fell's Prospect and Harris's creek. These were the last specific additions by act of Assembly, and the power given to the corporation to admit other grounds by the consent of the owners, being exercised only in one instance relating to some lots on north Howard street, between Saratoga and Mulberry streets, no change of limits was effected for many years, nor until the population of the precincts had become equal to a third of the City itself.

After repeated conquests and sometimes the conquered, captain Barney was made commander of the Pennsylvania ship Hyder Alley, mounting 16 sixes, and on the 5th of June 1782, captured the British ship general Monk of 20 nine pounders; on which occasion the Legislature of that state presented him a sword, and the prize being purchased and fitted out by the naval commissioners of the United States, the command of her then called the *Washington*, was given to him.

It was in this year also, that Mr. Gabriel P. Vanhorne with Mr. Nathaniel Twining and others, established a line of stage Coaches between Philadelphia and Baltimore, which was secured to Mr. Vanhorne exclusively until 1794; he afterwards extended the line of stages to Alexandria.

Count Rochambeau returning with his army from York town halted in Baltimore and some of his troops remained until the close of the war.

Besides the Cavalry and Infantry of the legion of the Duke De Lauzun, the division included the regiments of Bourbonnois, Deux Ponts, Saintonge and Soissonnois. The officers among whom were Count Dillon, Baron Viomenil, General Lavalette, &c. were lodged with private families. The Legion encamped on the ground where the cathedral stands, and the rest of the troops on that eminence near the York road, which the late Mr. John McKim improved and occupied. The urbanity of the officers and the correct deportment of the men, established an intercourse between them and the citizens upon terms the most friendly and cemented that partiality for the French nation to which the alliance had given rise, and has been so often manifested by the people of Baltimore. Upon his departure the merchants presented an address to General Lavalette the principal officer then here, expressive of the above friendly sentiments.

The town was then said to contain 8000 inhabitants, having eight places of worship, viz. Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Dutch Calvinists, Roman Catho-

lics, Baptists, Quakers and Methodists, that is one for each society.

Our Bay was visited by ships of war of France and England alternately; some armed barges were particularly troublesome to the coasters. On the 5th of July, Captain Simmons in the Brig Ranger, going out of the Patowmack, with his pikes beat of and killed Barry and wounded Whaland, two famous barge men, but, on the thirtieth of November three of them attacked and after killing Captain Whalley, killing and wounding sixty five out of seventy five men, the brave survivors being without small cartridges, which had taken fire early in the action, were captured, with the States Galley. This was said to be and with great propriety no doubt, the most bloody conflict which had taken place during the war. Most of our vessels were too formidable for those sanguinary marauders, and the letters of marque were numerous and successful. Amongst others the Favourite, captain Buchanan; Dolphin, Forbes; Matilda, Belt; Three Brothers, Travers; Iris, Cole, &c.

The loans obtained abroad and the payment of gold and silver to the French troops, procured a supply for circulation, and the Bank of North America being opened the paper was superseded altogether.

Lord North was removed and the earl of Shelburne and Charles J. Fox first, then Mr. Pitt, his successors, made overtures and proposed the acknowledgement of the Independence of the United States. Preliminaries were signed in November, and Charleston was evacu-

ated in December. In the mean time the command of the British army devolved on Sir Guy Carlton.

Samuel Worthington Esq. was elected in the place of Mr. J. B. Howard for the county, and William Fell son of Edward, Esq. in the place of Mr. Wilson, late delegate for the town, and William M'Laughlin Esq. was elected sheriff.

Samuel Sterett Esq. was appointed secretary to the president of congress.

Died at Annapolis on the 29th of May, aged eighty two years, Charles Carroll Esq. who was proprietor of that part of Cole's harbour which the commissioners purchased of him forty-two years before, for the first town: On the fourteenth of October, in this town, at an advanced age Thomas Harrison Esq. one of the town commissioners in 1745: At Mount Clare near town the 23d of March, Charles Carroll, Esq. barrister, one of the framers of the Constitution and senators of the state; and on the 30th at his seat in the county, Walter Tolley Esq. formerly a member of the house of delegates, and of the convention of 1774.

It may be remarked as of the military, that of the characters in civil life who were instrumental in the establishment of our town and government none, except Mr. Cornelius Howard, were removed by death during the eventful period of the war.

HOSTILITIES were suspended 11th of April 1783, by Congress, and the joyful news of peace and independence was celebrated on the 21st, and at night the town was illuminated. The first act of the Legislature was to

admit the entry of vessels from the British dominions, and British subjects were, for some months, permitted to hold registered shipping.

Messrs. Samuel Smith, Samuel Purviance, Daniel Bowley, John Sterett, Thomas Russell, Richard Ridgely, Robert Henderson, Thomas Elliott and William Patterson were appointed Wardens of the port of Baltimore for five years, to be renewed by election of the electors of the special commissioners every five years in succession. They elected Mr. Purviance chairman, and were authorised to make a survey and chart of the basin, harbour and river Patapsco; ascertain the depth and course of the channel, and provide for the cleaning the same; and a sum of one penny per ton of every vessel entering or clearing, which was raised to two cents and sanctioned by Congress after the adoption of the Constitution, was imposed, to defray the expense. They were also authorised to make rules respecting wharves and wharfage, and keeping them in repair. There was still no public wharf but that of about 100 feet on Calvert street, and no private wharves extended above 200 except those of Messrs. Spear, Smith and Buchanan; so that the space occupied by the water at that time was perhaps equal to double the surface of the present basin and docks.

Messrs. John and Andrew Ellicott purchased the water lot and extended a wharf on Light street, for filling of which, they used a *drag* and, with a train of horses, drew the oozy sediment from the bottom of the river. They also procured iron scoops to be used by hand or windlass, with which the same operation is

performed, and was improved by Messrs. Cruse and Colver, with the use of horses. By this means, any part of the upper harbour, called the basin, is made nine feet deep; the water of the point and the river, generally being double that depth at common tides.

A company chiefly composed of citizens of Baltimore, was incorporated to make a canal on the Susquehanna. Soon after the Patowmack Canal Company was established, and in 1799, another to make a canal to unite the Chesapeake and Delaware bays.

The defects of the original plan of the town now became more burthensome, and on the petition of a number of inhabitants, a law was passed authorising the commissioners of the town to make Hanover lane the width of sixty-six feet, being an extension to the street of that name in Mr. Howard's addition, assessing the damages sustained and the benefits from which the same should be paid. By the consent of the proprietors of the grounds, the commissioners also opened Holliday street of the width of eighty feet, Lemmon street thirty-three feet, Orange lane eighteen feet, and widened East lane, now in Fayette street, from Holliday street to Gay street, to forty feet: Holliday street was extended northwardly fifty feet wide in 1810. In 1787, Light lane was widened to thirty-eight feet and a half, *reserving the house standing on the west side, corner of Baltimore street*, and called Light street, but a street called Walnut street, then bounding the town south westerly, was entirely closed, and Forrest street north of Baltimore street which had been laid out sixty-six feet, was limited to a lane of eighteen, in 1792, when

Tammany and Chatham streets, now part of Fayette street, were opened to the width of forty feet. Charles street was extended across two or three docks from Camden to Barre street in 1796, and the docks filled up and from thence Goodman street was opened south: Sharping lane was widened to forty-nine and a half feet from Gay to South streets, and called Second street, of which it was an extension, in 1798.

Most of the gentlemen of the town, who had gone into the army and navy, and held commissions, including Messrs. Thomas Yates, James M'Fadon, Young Wilkinson, John Deaver, Philip Graybell, and Sabrit Bowen, whose names and perhaps others, should have been included in preceding lists, returned and settled here.

The following officers of the army of other parts of the state or other states, also settled here, besides general Williams, viz: Messrs. N. Ramsay, John Swann, Rob't Ballard, Tench Tilghman, John Stricker, William Clemm, Martin Eichelberger, David Harris, Frederick Yeiser, Samuel Sadler, John Bankson, John Lynch, Clement Skerrett, and John Brevitt; and Paul Bentalou, esq. who was first a captain of cavalry in Pulaski's legion, and had become chief officer and commander of the survivors of that gallant corps.

Several French gentlemen established commercial houses during or directly after the war, viz. Monbos, Latil, Zacharie, Pascault, Dumeste, Delaporte; and the chevalier D'Anmour, his most christian Majesty's consul for Maryland and Virginia, fixed himself in Baltimore.

Captains Plunket and Moore had returned in consequence of ill health or reform of the corps in which they had served, and organized the Baltimore troop, the latter acting as lieutenant until declining health obliged the former to go to sea. The following gentlemen, several of whom had served in the Independent Infantry company were amongst those who entered the troop—viz:

David Plunket, *captain*,
Thomas Russell, *lieutenant*,
Lyde Goodwin, *surgeon*,
Thomas Hollingsworth,
William Neill,
Thorowgood Smith,
Christopher Johnston,
Abraham Vanbibber,
~~Luther~~ Martin,
David Williamson,
John M'Henry,
James Jaffray,
Richard Ridgely,
John M'Lure,
David Hopkins,
Archibald Moncrief,
John Jeffers,
Francis Grant,
George Turnbull,
John Foster,

Nicholas R. Moore, *lieutenant*,
Mark Pringle, *cornet*,
Matthew Ridley, *quarter master*,
William Hammond,
Alexander M'Kim,
William Patterson,
Samuel Hollingsworth,
Robert Lyon,
James Sterling,
John Spear,
Thomas Yates,
William Knox,
John Kirwan,
William Taylor,
James Ryan,
Larkin Dorsey,
Nathan Levy,
John Stewart,
John M'Alister,
George Hammond.

General O. H. Williams married and settled in Baltimore, being appointed collector and naval officer, in the place of Thomas Sollers, Esq. deceased.

Directly after the peace several merchants from other states or other parts of this state settled here, among

whom were Messrs. Slukey, James Carey, W. Potts, William West, Haxall, Van Wyck, Contee, Dall, Stouffer, Starck, Kimmel, Isaac Solomon, George Evans, Elisha Tyson, Barton, William Young, Henry Johnson and Johannot; and a number of European gentlemen; among whom were Messrs. S. Wilson, R. Oliver, A. Campbell, James Buchanan, Riddell, S. Liggatt, J. Salmon, G. Salmon, A. Stewart, A. Robinson, Grundy, J. Hollins, Caton, Coopman, Hodgson, Buckler, Nicholson, Neilson, Schroeder, Seekamp, Ghequiere, Ratien, Konecke, Labes, M'Causland, Hacket, Zollickoffer and Messionier, and established houses of trade; Mr. Adrian Valck being consul for the United Netherlands. By the Minerva, captain Belt; Harmony, Lysle; Paca, Kell, and other vessels, there were brought a great many Irish and German redemptioners; and a society for the aid of the Germans not speaking the language of the country, was formed.

But the late emigrants or refugees from the country were also returning, and it being feared disturbances would ensue, the inhabitants, imitating other places, held a meeting and resolved that they should not be admitted, *until the meeting of the general Assembly.*

Those justices who resided in or near town and most frequently occupied the Bench were A. Buchanan, John Moale, W. Buchanan, J. Vanbibber, A. Vanbibber, Geo. Lindenberger, James Calhoun, William Russell, Thomas Russell, James M'Henry, Peter Sheppard, Henry Wilson, Thomas Elliott, John Merryman, Robert Lemmon, Thomas Sollers and Jesse Bussey Esqrs. and the gentlemen of the Bar, besides the attor-

ney general, Samuel Johnson, Richard Ridgely, Aquilla Hall, Robert Smith, Zeb. Hollingsworth, James Carroll, W. H. Dorsey, William Moore, Rinald. Johnson, Archibald Robinson, Robert Milligan, Robert Goldsborough, Henry Ridgely, Peter Carnes and Thomas Gittings Esqrs. Besides some of those gentlemen of the faculty before mentioned and yet living, the practitioners at this period were Doctors Johnson, Goodwin, Troup, Andrews, Coale, Gilder, and not long after Doctors Brown, Littlejohn, Ross, A. Wiesen-thall and Buchanan.

On the 16th May 1783 Mr. John Hayes commenced the publication of the paper entitled, "the Maryland Gazette." This paper with the *Journal*, then edited by Messrs. Goddard & Angel, gave way to others, and the number has been increased successively to five daily papers; they are chiefly devoted to commerce.

On the 30th of September, the inhabitants gave a public dinner to Maj. Gen. Greene on his return from Carolina. An address to the General congratulating him on the successes of the army under his command, was received and answered by him in the most obliging manner.

On the 4th of November Mr. Sterett's brewery was burned down. Overcome by this second distressing calamity in which the citizens warmly sympathized with the then venerable sufferer, Mr. Sterett declined business during the remainder of his life. But Mr. Thomas Peters moved from Philadelphia and erected the brewery near Water street bridge in the course of

the year, which was also destroyed by fire some years after and rebuilt.

The British army evacuated New York the 20th November; the Americans entered it the 25th, and the 11th December was a day of thanksgiving throughout the United States.

In the last week in December, there were cleared out two ships, three brigs and two schooners; a proof of enterprize which did not escape the penetrating eye of General Washington, who, in answer to the address of the citizens 18th December, at a public dinner given to him, then on his way to Annapolis to resign to congress there, that body being threatened at Philadelphia by the discontented troops of the state about to be disbanded, thus expressed his pious good will, a good will which Heaven seems to have blessed in our favour, "receive this last public acknowledgment for the repeated instances of your politeness, and believe it is my earnest wish that the commerce, the improvements and universal prosperity of this flourishing town, may if possible increase with even more rapidity than they have hitherto done."

In the course of this year, regular lines of stage coaches were established to Fredericktown and Annapolis. Col. Howard commenced his improvements at Belvidere and William Gibson, Esq. his dwelling on Price street, west of the town.

In May, James McHenry, Esq. was appointed a member of congress in the place of Edward Giles, Esq. deceased; Zachariah Allen, Esq. was appointed Notary Public, being the first here; and in October, John

Sterett, Esq. was elected a delegate to the Assembly in the place of Mr. Fell.

THE ensuing winter proved exceedingly severe; the bay was closed by ice almost to the mouth of it, and the harbour which closed the 2d January, was not clear to admit vessels until the 25th March, nor then, but with much labour in cutting passages, which was sixteen days later than in 1780. At both periods much injury was sustained by the shipping in the bay and on the coast and considerable sums collected to relieve the poor. It was stated that the winter had been very moderate in Nova Scotia, while at New Orleans, the river Mississippi was fast closed by ice, which had not been known there before. Happily there has not occurred here such severe winters since, the navigation being generally open until the 5th of January and seldom closed after the 10th of February, but sometimes open all the year.

In the year 1784, the Roman catholic congregation having much increased, the Rev. Mr. Charles Sewall is settled in Baltimore, and a considerable addition is made to their church on Saratoga street.

Mr. James Rumsey of Cecil county, procured an exclusive privilege of this state for making and vending boats to be propelled with or against currents by steam, then lately invented; and an obscure individual navigated a large canoe from the Susquehanna into the basin, by turning a crank with a water wheel on each side, which mechanism, applied to the power above mentioned, is like the construction of our present steam

boats. Five years after Mr. Cruse erects a steam mill near Pratt street wharf, but the experiment failed.

Proposals were authorised and published for establishing a Bank, and subscriptions raised to a considerable amount, but which then shared the fate of the one proposed by the state four years before. A company was incorporated to cut a canal from the basin at Forrest street to the cove in Ridgely's addition, and which could have been then effected by the brick makers of the vicinity, free from expence to the public as was believed, if not opposed by some of the proprietors of the ground through which the canal would pass. William Murphy a Bookseller, succeeded in establishing a circulating library south side of Market one door east of Calvert street, which was soon after purchased and continued by Mr. Hugh Barkley, and Peter Carnes Esq. exhibited the novel spectacle of raising a balloon from the park.

The Marquis De La Fayette visiting General Washington, was entertained here by a public dinner the first of September, and received and politely answered a congratulatory address from the citizens; at which time the legislature declared the Marquis and his heirs male for ever, citizens of Maryland.

Provision was made for lighting the streets, and the town commissioners, clothed with the authority of justices, pursuant to law passed this year, appointed three constables and fourteen watchmen, to guard the town. A law was passed to license and regulate public sales and major Yates appointed sole auctioneer, to pay

half per cent on amount sold, to the special commissioners for the use of the town.

By the account of the special commissioners there was expended and due for paving streets the last year 9952*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* and their per diem 149*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* of which 2680*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* was received for auction dues; from individuals at 12*s.* 6*d.* per foot front 5949*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.* licences, fines, &c. 703*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* the balance paid by the tax of 2*s.* and 6*d.* per 100*l.* on private property, which yielded 1105*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* in the gross.

At the close of the war congress had stated the debts of the confederacy at \$44,000,000, near 8,000,000 of which was due in France and Holland, and solicited the states to impose duties, as follows, Jamaica Rum 4*d.* other Spirits 3*d.* per gallon, Madeira Wine 1*s.* other 6*d.* Bohea 6*d.* other tea 2*s.* pepper 3*d.* loaf sugar 2*d.* brown $\frac{1}{2}$, others 1*d.* molasses 1*d.* coffee and cocoa 1*d.* and goods *ad valorem* five per cent, and this state passed an act for the purpose, on condition all other states did the same. This was not done, and in 1784 the following duties were levied here; vessels of the state six pence, others one shilling per ton; spirits two pence; Maderia wine six pence; Port and Claret four pence; other three pence; coffee five shillings per hundred weight; loaf sugar six shillings; brown one shilling; green tea nine pence; Souchong six pence; bohea two pence; salt eight pence; *ad valorem* goods two per centum; and on exports three years only, Wheat flour three pence; and tobacco two shillings per hogshead, with a deduction for state built vessels. Three fourths of the proceeds for the continental treasury.—

At the next session the duties upon exports were abolished, but considerable additions were made to the duties on imports, and if by British vessels, there being no treaty, the duty was doubled. It is probable that the nett amount received from the customs here previously to the adoption of the federal Constitution and the establishment of United States Collectors was above \$200,000 per annum, which the merchants of Baltimore advanced then, but is not to be compared with the sums collected here since, for the Treasury of the United States.

The old market had become wholly insufficient; great divisions took place in locating a new one, and situations on Light and Holliday streets were proposed and preferred by many, but the executors of Mr. Harrison, offering to appropriate the space in Harrison street, intended originally for a canal or dock, to that purpose, the inhabitants of the districts subscribed money to erect a market house there. As this would not accommodate the inhabitants on Howard's hill, they also subscribe to erect one at the north west corner of Hanover and Camden streets. The legislature then ordered the old one to be sold; the proceeds to be applied, three fourths for the Centre market and one fourth for the Hanover market to aid them, and extend the old regulations to each; the first to hold the markets as before, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, the other on Mondays and Thursdays. In the mean time the inhabitants of the Point proceed to erect a Market house on a space appropriated to the purpose by Mr. Fell, holding their markets on Tuesdays and Fridays, which the legisla-

ture confirmed the year after. The Lexington market was erected pursuant to law by the Western Precincts in 1803, and another was provided for the Eastern precincts in 1807, on ground given by colonel Rogers, though not erected till 1819.

The proprietors of ground on Calvert street and in the meadow, then north of the falls, desirous to extend that street, raised a sum of money to underpin the Court House by three arches. Having obtained permission of the legislature, immediately effected it, removing the earth to the depth of twenty feet; and so it continued to stand, a curious monument of the ingenuity of Mr. Leonard Harbaugh, the architect, as well as of the enterprise of the contributors, who guaranteed the workmanship to stand more than twenty years.

A new survey was now ordered to be made of the town, and the inhabitants began to discuss the necessity of a charter.

Messrs. Garts and Leybold erected a sugar refinery on Peace alley, the east side of Hanover street between Conway and Camden streets; and John Frederick Amelung, Esq. arrived with a number of glass manufacturers from Germany, and erected an extensive factory on the Monocoey, which was afterwards, that is in 1799, established on the south side of the basin by his son, and since enlarged by Mr. J. F. Friese.

As the jurisdiction of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America remained in the bishop of London, the revolution prevented regular ordinations, and the Rev. Samuel Seabury, of Connecticut, went there to procure higher orders, but encountered many delays

and did not return until June of the ensuing year. In the meantime, the application of the methodist preachers produced from Mr. Wesley the appointment of a *superintendent* of his own here, in the person of Dr. Thomas Coke, in the course of this year.

On Christmas day the first grand conference of that society was held in Baltimore, when the doctor, assisted by other preachers who came with him, constituted a new church, and on the presentation of preachers to the number of sixty, conferred the same station on the Rev. Mr. Francis Asbury; and, the next year, the society sell the church in Lovely lane and build a new Church on Light street.

According to the Gazette, there were entered at the custom house, since March 25th, twenty one ships, forty one brigs and 49 sloops and schooners, and cleared twenty seven ships, thirty six brigs and forty six sloops and schooners.

By the act to raise supplies of 1785, two boards of five gentlemen each, commissioners of tax, were appointed; one for the town, which was to be assessed separately from the county; and in the same law, the precincts were described to contain nearly the same ground which have been lately added to the city. The mode of raising the public charges by *poll*, or masters of families and labourers according to their number, had been abolished by the Constitution, and the state tax or *supply* which had varied with the value of the current money from three-fourths to one and a half per centum, by the present act, was one dollar on one hun-

valued by the law, at an average of $\$8\frac{22}{100}$, and, being the last supply, the valuation has not been altered, in respect to lands. The property in the town and county was assessed at the sum of 1,703,622 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 4,542,992 dollars, and the above state tax was \$17,036 and the levy of the county for the next year 7s. per 100 dollars, \$15,991. 60.

The commissioners principal duty appearing to be that of securing the collection of the tax payable to the state, the utility of the office may be doubted, as well as the propriety of fixing the value of property, perhaps three fourths less than the actual current value, when assessors are renewed, as often as there is a general assessment, and all the levies are made by, and all payments made to the councils or levy courts specially appointed, by acts passed ten years after.

John O'Donnell, Esq. arrived from Canton in the ship *Pallas*, 9th August, with a full cargo of China goods, being the first direct importation from thence into this port, the value of which he realised here; and regular packets to and from Norfolk (Va.) were established by Capt. Joseph White and others of this place. Mr. Harrison's wharf before spoken of, was extended each side of South street, by the late Daniel Bowley, Esq. one of his executors, and it thence became known by the name of *Bowley's wharf*; Messrs. Purviance, McLure, Thomas and Samuel Hollingsworth, William Smith and Jesse Hollingsworth's wharves, and the private wharves generally, with Cheapside, were extended. Piles, with the machine for driving them, were introduced by the builders of wharves.

The German Calvinists erect the church at the east end of Baltimore street bridge, Mr. Boehme being Pastor. That part of the congregation attached to Mr. Otterbein, erect the church on Conway street, called Evangelical Reformed, which was slightly injured by lightning the 10th of August, 1792, when a young man was killed on Smith's wharf, the opposite side of the basin to the church. The other church was sold to the Episcopalians in 1795, and the society erect their present church on Second street, which was struck by lightning 15th July 1804, on raising the steeple and affixing the town clock.

The plan of a charter for the town, including a Mayor's Court, was introduced by bill into the Assembly; but, placing all power in bodies organised like other old corporations, and leaving the citizens but little share in their own government, it was wisely opposed by and as wisely not pressed upon them. Richard Ridgely, Esq. who had moved from Anne Arundel and been some time a member of the Baltimore bar, was appointed one of the delegates of this state in congress.

Col. Howard and George Lux, Esq. presented the commissioners a lot of ground on the west side of the town, for the interment of strangers, which is sanctioned by act of Assembly.

No companies were yet chartered for insuring vessels and property at sea, but policies prepared by Hercules Courtenay, Esq. were subscribed by merchants and other individuals, to very large amounts. Similar insurances were effected afterwards on policies prepared by Capt. Keepports.

Capt. Philip Graybell was elected Sheriff for the ensuing year, by a poll for the town and county, of 984 votes, after a severe contest with Henry Stevenson, Esq. who had 859 votes, and Capt. Edward Oldham, 837, and several other candidates; but no opposition was made to the return of the sitting members of the Assembly.

The rigid execution of the British navigation act, their regulations for the bank fisheries and occlusion of the West India ports, began to be felt seriously by the farmers and traders; and the importation of great quantities of paper, glass, stoneware, powder and shot, soap and candles, butter, beef, pork, porter, cheese, hats, shoes, nails, hoes, scythes, sickles, jewelry, saddlery, copper and tin ware, and other articles of which the country already manufactured considerable quantities, was prejudicial to the tradesmen; made all classes anxious for relief, and societies were formed in this and all the sea ports northward, some of which urged the necessity of refusing to admit British goods; others of creating a paper money, and all the want of greater federal powers in the confederacy. Of the tradesmen, a committee composed of Messrs. David Stodder, Adam Fonerden and John Gray, commenced a correspondence on the means of protecting and promoting domestic manufactures.

After Mr. Harrison's addition to the town in 1747, it became the practice to dispose of lots by leases for long terms, mostly ninety nine years renewable for ever; the rent received before the war being for a few shillings or even a few pence per foot-front per annum, and

frequently without any consideration in hand, so that the landlords derived no adequate compensation when the value of money had fell and property risen: On the other hand, the rents stipulated after the war were so high, that, upon the depression which now took place, the lessees or tenants frequently abandoned the lots, and the town lost some valuable citizens who fled from prosecution, though their only fault or error was an excess of enterprise. Similar causes have produced similar effects in later times; and it would seem advisable that, in order to avoid the injury which either party is exposed to sustain, from the variation of the current money, or in the value of necessaries of life, that some commodity of that description, as Wheat or Flour, should be made a standard for rents reserved in leases hereafter to be made, as was the practice of merchants and others both in France and America, in relation to ordinary contracts, during the depreciation of the paper money in each country.

On the 17th August, 1786, a new theatre built of wood, by Messrs. Hallam and Henry, near Queen, now Pratt, and Albemarle streets, was opened by the old company.

On the 5th October there was a great fresh, the current of the falls being met by the tide, overflowed the Centre market space and nearly all the made ground and wharves; John Boyce, Esq. lost his life in attempting to ford the falls below Hanson's, now Keller's dam, all the bridges which were wooden ones, being carried away, and much property and merchandise lost. Baltimore street bridge was rebuilt by Mr. Jacob Small,

Semi. of wood, in one arch, of a segment of a circle ninety feet span, the others in the usual way. On the 24th of July, 1788, a storm of wind and rain raised the water in the harbour above many wharves, and much property was lost, by being overflowed, but all those wharves have been raised and no such damage has been experienced since. About ten years after the bridges were all rebuilt, with a new one on Pratt street; after the lapse of another ten years, stone bridges, of two arches each were erected on Baltimore and Gay streets, and directly after, another of three arches at Pratt street, the abutments and piers resting on piles; the commissioners not succeeding in an experiment to lay the foundations in stone at Baltimore street.

By a considerable freshet on the ninth of August, 1817, the wooden Bridges on Bath and Water streets were floated against the stone ones on Gay and Pratt streets, which were considerably injured by the obstructions to the passage of the water, and the Centre Market again overflowed. An entire new stone Bridge of one arch, was afterwards erected at Gay street and the other repaired. None of those freshets are attended by hurricanes, nor has the buildings or shipping ever suffered any material injury from wind or hail at this place.

The consumption of foreign goods had greatly increased after the war, not only by increase of population in towns, but even in the country, where formerly articles of common clothing had been wrought. From the great importations of these, with other foreign goods, mostly on credit or on foreign account; from

the want of shipping to convey much of our own products or, so far as concerns this state, any other currency than specie, and other causes before alluded to, still increasing, the distress of the people increased also.

Cotton was not then raised for exportation, and the prices of the staple articles of flour and tobacco, falling very low, that distress became pretty general throughout the Union. The certificates of pay due the army, was only worth about twelve per cent for some time, so great and deplorable was the discredit of the confederacy. But the legislature through the perseverance of the senate, although much importuned and invited by the example of other states, still pressing them to unite in a general and efficient tariff of duties on imports, refused to resort again to the paper money system. The youth of Baltimore intended for the learned professions hitherto, were sent abroad and mostly to schools in Pennsylvania; but now an Academy was established under the patronage of the Rev. Doctors Carroll, West and Allison, on north Charles street, where Edward Langworthy Esq. taught the classics, and Andrew Ellicott of Joseph, Esq. surveyor of the United States, the Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, &c. which unfortunately, was not long continued.

According to reports in the gazette of this year there were entered here fifteen Ships, fifty seven Brigs and one hundred and sixty Schooners and Sloops, and there were cleared twenty Ships, fifty seven Brigs and one hundred and fifty Schooners and Sloops, to and from foreign ports and places only.

The commissioners of the town were authorised to appoint inspectors of salted provisions.

James McHenry Esq. resigned his seat in the senate early in 1786. He was succeeded by Daniel Bowley Esq. and at the senatorial election afterwards, John Smith Esq. was re-elected, with Richard Ridgely Esq. Captain Charles Ridgely, Colonel J. E. Howard and Richard Ridgely Esqrs. electors for this county and town; and in 1788, James Carroll Esq. who had moved here from Annapolis, was chosen to fill a vacancy, and in November 1789, Daniel Bowley Esq. was again chosen to fill another in the senate.

Jesse Hollingsworth Esq. was elected one of the delegates in the place of Mr. Sterett.

On the twelfth of March 1786, died at his residence in the county, Andrew Buchanan Esq. many years presiding justice of the county court and Lieutenant of the county: and in town, unmarried, on the tenth of October, lately a delegate in the Assembly, William Pell Esq. son of Edward, who laid out the point.

In closing the year by noticing the deaths which occurred, the method of annalists is copied, but in connecting them with another event which regularly returns, the annual elections, reference to the laws frequently occurs before the names of those by whom they were passed.

In 1787 Mr. Oliver Evans' newly invented steam carriage, elevator and hopper boy were patented by the assembly, and the two last generally introduced into the mills about Baltimore, not without claims to originality, on the part of some of the proprietors of mills in this neighbourhood. Messrs. Septimus Noel, Isaac

Vanbibber, Robert Henderson, Thomas Johnson, Jeremiah Yellot, James Clarke and Thomas Elliot were constituted a board to examine and license pilots, with powers of renewal etc, and the rates of pilotage was established.

The Baltimore fire insurance company was incorporated, but this was succeeded by another company, called, the "Maryland fire insurance Company" four years after, and this was succeeded by another, of the former name, in 1807. In the mean time, that is in 1794 the *Equitable Society* for mutual insurance was incorporated, and in 1816 the Phoenix fire insurance company; but when the first company was chartered, provision was also made by law for regulating the transportation through the town and storage of Gunpowder.

The grand jury, Stephen Wilson Esq. foreman, had represented the state of the roads as a public grievance, and that the usual method of repairs was insufficient, two years before. The evil had increased and the Frederick, Reisters town and York roads were laid out anew, for which special and permanent taxes were laid and turnpike gates established with rates of toll towards defraying the expense of the county in making and repairing them. In 1796 a turnpike road was authorised to be made by subscribers of stock, from Washington to this city, with corporate rights, tolls, &c. But, with others for roads to Frederick and Reisters town, past the next year, was not carried into effect. The two latter roads, with the York and Falls road were severally granted to corporate companies created in 1804 and soon completed, and since that the

Washington, Havre de Grace and Harford road companies have been incorporated; indeed all the main roads to and from the city. It was also in 1787 that Baltimore street was extended westwardly beyond colonel Howard's addition, and an attempt was made to raise a company to introduce into the town a copious supply of wholesome water by pipes, not effected for several years.

In December Cokesbury College in Harford county, was opened and soon after incorporated. Mr. Asbury and the council of the Methodist church make some progress in establishing *Sunday Schools* for persons of all descriptions, free of expense.

To procure the country a greater unanimity in council, the protection of domestic manufactures and security to its revenue and intercourse with foreign nations, a new form of confederacy was happily resorted to, and the constitution of the present general government which was formed in 1787, was signed by James McHenry esq. of this city, one of the members of the convention, though opposed by his colleague Mr. Martin. The Grand Jury, James Calhoun esq. foreman, present as grievances the number of justices, being twenty; the criminal code, and state of the roads; recommending a circuit court of one law character with a limited number of associate justices, the others to receive fees, &c. On the thirty first December Mr. D. Stodder is robbed between town and point, but by his pursuit five persons were taken and tried, and two, Donnelly and Moony, condemned and executed.

Captain G. P. Keepports is appointed Notary Public.

Samuel Chase esq. having moved from Annapolis, is elected delegate, in the place of Mr. Hollingsworth, and Col. Howard appointed member of congress.

On the 1st of January. 1787, died, John Sterett, Esq. late delegate and formerly captain of the Independent company.

NEXT year Mr. McHenry and doctor John Coulter are returned, by a large majority of voters to the convention of the state, which, on the 28th April, 1788, ratified the new government; after which, on the 1st of May, there was a grand procession of artists with the ship rigged boat *Federalist*, which captain Barney navigated to Mount Vernon afterwards, and presented to Gen. Washington on the part of the merchants of Baltimore.

The price which the state of Maryland would pay for the advantages of a better union; in abandoning without reserve, the resources of revenue to arise from her central position and means of trade, could scarcely be anticipated, and the security of the home consumption for the products of mechanical labour, required by the tradesmen and intended by the new government; rendered its adoption a triumph to them particularly; but care should be taken perhaps, that a reaction does not take place, and foreign markets be sought for at the expense of a more numerous class of citizens, whose labour is employed in procuring more essential commodities.

The legislature elect Col. Howard governor of the state in November, 1788, and he was re-elected the two succeeding years, as allowed by the constitution; an honor

not before conferred on the town; and not since repeated, but in the election of Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Esq. in 1815, 1816 and 1817; in which latter year the former governor's son, John E. Howard, Jr. Esq. was chosen a member of council and re-elected the two succeeding years, being the only member selected from this town or county, for that Board.

Already the port wardens had expended since their organization, the sum of 712*l.* or \$1,898 66*½*, and some progress made in deepening the harbour.

It appears that the representations of the grand juries were duly appreciated, for a criminal court was organized for the county and town, consisting of five justices, Samuel Chase, Esq. being appointed chief justice. Male persons convicted of felonies and some other offences, might be condemned to work on the roads leading to the town, on the streets or harbour; the convicts from other counties being also sent to the same labour. With the chief justice, who received a fixed salary in the county levy, were associated four of the county justices, paid a per diem as they always had been, and who first were, John Moate, William Russell, Otho H. Williams and Lyde Goodwin, Esqs. and last of whom were George Salmon, George G. Presbury, Job Smith and Nicholas Rogers, Esqs. William Gibson, Esq. clerk of the county, was clerk, and the sheriff for the time being sheriff of this court also. This court appointed the constables and superintended the night watch, and was an abridgement of the authority of the special commissioners favorable to the town police, because the court held

its commission by a more certain tenure and was better compensated for time devoted to public duties.

James McHenry Esq. and Doctor John Coulter were elected to the Assembly after a very warm contested election, 600 to 500 votes, and Thomas Rutter Esq. was elected sheriff. At the entrance of Chester river, on the 17th of May, at night, captain John De. Gorse of the packet, was murdered by two ruffians he had taken on board here as passengers. The vessel was brought back to the middle branch and abandoned. Exertions were made to discover the murderers, which resulted in the arrest of Patrick Cassidy, who had forfeited his pardon for former offences by remaining in the state, and was, with one John Webb another convict, executed some time after.

On the sixth of July the lightning killed a woman and two children between town and point. In March Samuel Purviance Esq. formerly chairman of the committee of this town, and member of the convention of 1774, whilst descending the Ohio, with others, was made captive by the Indians and put to death soon after, as was reported and believed. On the twenty-fifth of October, died in town, aged sixty five years, the Rev. John S. Gerrock, first minister of the German Lutheran Congregation, being some time assisted and now succeeded by the Rev. Daniel Kurtz.

EARLY in 1789, William Smith Esq. is elected by general ticket, one of the six representatives of this state in congress, and Robert Smith Esq. in the same

manner, one of the eight electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

General Washington having been unanimously chosen President of the United States, passed through Baltimore the seventeenth of April, 1789, on his way to congress at New York. On this occasion he was entertained at supper by the citizens, and, to the address delivered him, he replied, "the tokens of regard and affection which I have often received from the citizens of this town, were always acceptable, because I believed them always sincere" &c. adding this declaration, by the strict adherence to which he secured for his memory that reverence which is now and probably will ever be paid to true merit by civilized man. "HAVING UNDERTAKEN THE TASK FROM A SENSE OF DUTY, NO FEAR OF ENCOUNTERING DIFFICULTIES, AND NO DREAD OF LOSING POPULARITY, SHALL EVER DETER ME FROM PURSUING WHAT I CONCEIVE TO BE THE TRUE INTERESTS OF MY COUNTRY."

Laws having passed by congress to carry the federal constitution into effect, the President appointed General O. H. Williams, collector, Robert Purviance Esq. Naval Officer, and Colonel Robert Ballard, surveyor of this port. High duties were imposed on wine, spirits and other luxuries, and duties sufficient to protect the domestic manufacture of soap, candles, hats, shoes, nails &c, were laid, fifty cents per ton on foreign vessels, and on other articles imported, seven and a half to ten per cent which were soon after increased to twelve and a half and fifteen per cent, *ad valorem*.

Other appointments were, Thomas Johnson esq. but he declining, William Paca esq. judge of the District court for Maryland; Richard Potts esq. attorney; colonel Nathaniel Ramsay, marshall, and captain Joshua Barney, clerk; who held their first session in Baltimore the first June of the year following, but occasionally, at Easton and Annapolis for some years. John White esq. agent for the settlement of continental accounts at Annapolis, declining, captain A. Furnival is appointed post master.

Alexander McGilvray a well educated half blood chief and other chiefs of the Creek Indians, who had lately been formidable enemies to the south, pass through Baltimore on a visit to the government, and fifteen years after a number of Osage chiefs and others from beyond the Mississippi visit the town.

Doctors Johnson, Boyd, Goodwin, Brown, Gilder, Buchanan, Wiesenthal, the two last then lately returned from Europe, and others form a medical society, of which the first named gentleman was president. The body of Cassidy, lately executed, was obtained for dissection but was discovered by the populace and taken from the gentlemen who were then studying anatomy or surgery in the town. However, doctor George Buchanan delivered a course of lectures on obstetricks. The ensuing year doctor Andrew Wiesenthal delivered a course of lectures upon anatomy, when lectures upon other branches of medical science were also announced; viz. by doctor George Brown on the theory and practice of Physic, by doctor Lyde

Goodwin on the theory and practice of Surgery, and by doctor **Samuel Coale** on Chemistry and Materia Medica.

The essay to form a medical school which those learned gentlemen so early undertook, failed then, to be successfully accomplished by others, when the population had increased with the wealth and wants of society.

A great many persons joined the Methodist congregation and for the first time, a preacher was stationed in the town, and a church built by that society on Green now Exeter, near Gay street.

Messrs. **Englehard Yeiser** and others owning the grounds, cut a new channel for the falls from the lower mill at Bath street, across the meadow to Gay street bridge; of which channel the bounds are fixed by ordinance of the city in 1803, and the old course of the falls by the court house, gradually filled up. After which it became a dispute to whom the ground thus made belonged, which was finally divided between the parties owning the adjoining lands, where there were distinct owners. Mr. **Christopher Cruse** who had improved the mud machine whilst in the employ of the port wardens; aided by his son **Englehard**, erected a grist mill near Pratt street, introduced steam power and ground corn as now done, but failed after expending a considerable sum to effect the completion of his invention; for want of capital.

A society for promoting the "abolition of slavery, and for the relief of free negroes, and others, unlawfully held in bondage," was organised, of which **Philip Rogers**,

Esq. was chosen President and Mr. Joseph Townsend Secretary; but some opposition on the part of the state legislature in 1792, caused them to discontinue; upon which they transferred the building they had erected on Sharpe street, for an African School, to the religious people of colour, who made additions to it. Another society called the Protection Society, was formed in 1817, which was intended nearly for the same objects. Of this society the late Mr. Elisha Tyson, of the society of Friends, was a most active member. Actuated by motives no less benevolent, but guided by more prudence perhaps, than their predecessors; many useful persons of colour were duly protected, and inerrigible servants sold and transported, without interference of the magistracy or of the society.

Samuel Sterett, Esq. was elected in the place of Dr. Coulter one of the delegates to the Assembly.

As a relief to the pecuniary distresses of the inhabitants an association was formed by Messrs. Caton, Vanbibber, A. McKim, Townsend and others to carry on the manufacture of cotton upon a small scale, and some jeans and velvets were made. The carding was performed by the newly invented machinery and small hand jennies were introduced, and if circumstances had required, would no doubt have been extended and continued.

With the commencement of the French Revolution, there happened a real or fictitious scarcity in France, Portugal and some other European countries, which immediately raised the price of the staple of wheat from

80 to 125 cents per bushel, and flour in proportion; which soon rendered these means of public relief unnecessary. It was indeed at November session 1790, that Messrs. Samuel Smith, William Patterson, Jeremiah Yellot, Englehard Yeiser, Robert Gilmor, Thorowgood Smith, Charles Garts, Thomas Hollingsworth, James Edwards, James Carey, Otho H. Williams and Nicholas Sluby, were authorised to take subscriptions for the Bank of Maryland. \$200,000 were subscribed in shares of \$100 each, in fourteen days, being two thirds of the capital, which was paid in during the ensuing year, and the institution went into operation upon a portion of the capital. William Patterson, Esq. being elected President, and Ebenezer Mackie, Esq. Cashier.

The entire capital of \$300,000 was afterwards completed. The state granted peculiar advantages to this institution, which was perpetual, and reserved no part of the stock or direction.

Few of the notes of "the Bank of North America," at Philadelphia, had reached Baltimore at the time, and none of the Banks of New York or Boston, but the officers of "the Bank of the United States," chartered by congress in 1790, thought proper to open a branch here early in 1792, of which the parent board appointed George Gale, Esq. President, and David Harris, Esq. Cashier.

The exorbitant dividends made by the first Bank indicated the want of another, notwithstanding the loans afforded by the office of the United States Bank; but by

their means, a much larger sum was obtained, with much less difficulty, for a new one. Accordingly in 1795, the "Bank of Baltimore" was chartered, after an ineffectual attempt to increase the capital of the first Bank. The capital of this was \$1,200,000, George Salmon, Esq. President and James Cox, Esq. Cashier. The charter of this Bank was limited to twenty years and the state reserving the right to subscribe for 6000 shares at 300 dollars each, has actually paid \$106,200, and appoints two of seventeen directors annually chosen. The charter has served as a model for others, and has been itself renewed.

By an act passed the same session, 1790, Messrs. John Hollins and Joshua Barney are appointed auctioneers, and commence business under the firm of John Hollins & Co. after which the limitation was removed and, by the charter, the auctions are licensed by the city.

The Rev. Dr. John Carroll, who, in the early part of the revolution had been employed, with others, in a political embassy to the Canadians by congress, on the application of the Catholic clergy, was consecrated in England a Bishop of that church, to reside in Baltimore, and returned here in 1790. In 1796 a small chapel was built on the Point, which was succeeded by St. Patrick's church, on Point Market street, in 1807. The German Catholics erected the church on Saratoga street, in 1799, and St. Mary's, a Catholic church at the College, of which Maximilian Godfrey, Esq. was architect, was finished in 1807. Under the auspices of the Bishop, the foundation of the Cathedral in Charles street, the design of which was furnished by

the late Benjamin H. Latrobe, Esq. was laid in 1806; and four years after the Bishop became an Arch Bishop.

Sea vessels paid wharfage one dollar first two days each, and four dollars per day afterwards; and three pence per cord of cord wood. It appears that the port wardens received this year 88*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* and expended the same, and that the amount of taxes received or charges paid by the special commissioners, was each 1,927*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* exclusive of paving accounts. The expense of the new court of Oyer and Terminer of the town and county for the year, was 1,994*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; forty five watchmen and officers, 846*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* total 2,840*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* The first account was levied upon town and county property, viz. 1,424,502*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* at 3*s.* and 7*d.* per centum; the latter sum was provided for in a balance of fines, licenses and special taxes. There was besides, the amount of fifty five pounds paid for a slave condemned to work on the roads: This might be compensated in his labour, and fair enough; but, the propriety of taxing the public to pay for slaves executed, as still practised, whilst free widows and orphans are deprived of their husbands and fathers, executed pursuant to law, without compensation, is more than doubtful.

According to a list published, the sea vessels belonging to this port, consisted of twenty seven ships, 6701 tons; one snow, eighty tons; thirty one brigs, 3770 tons; thirty four schooners, 2454 tons, and nine sloops, 559 tons, together 102 vessels, 13,564 tons.

Exports from Baltimore, from 1st October, 1789, to 1st July, 1790.

Bees Wax	74 casks	Genseng	14 casks
Butter	25 firkins	Pig Iron	571 tons
Bread	5,558 bbls.	Bar Iron	4 tons
Bricks	16,100	Meal	2,954 bbls.
Beef	196 bbls.	Pork	383 bbls.
Candles	23 boxes	Peas and Beans	4,145 bushels
Cheese	2,390 lbs.	Rice	1,286 casks
Corn	208,195 bushels	Shingles	2,118,724
Cotton	134 bales	Scantling	516,690 feet
Deer Skins	51 packages	Staves	874,598
Flour	127,284 bbls.	Tobacco	9,442 hhds
Furs	20 packages	Tar	1,140 bbls
Flaxseed	2,152 casks	Turpentine	50 bbls
Fish	1,344 bbls.	Wheat	228,062 bushels

According to the first census taken by the general government, the population of the city and precincts in 1790 amounted to 13,503 persons of all descriptions, viz. white males 6,422; females 5,503; other free persons 323; slaves 1,255.

In the fall of 1789 and spring of 1790, there raged throughout the country, commencing at the south, an epidemic called the *influenza* which was fatal in some instances. It was remarked that the summer of the former year had been uncommonly warm, the mean temperature of the air at Philadelphia for September, being seventy five, and for October sixty-three, with great drought; and that, like the yellow fever which followed, it was contagious in the atmosphere but not by personal communication. It was called by some of the faculty an epidemic putrid cold, and was said to be produced by sudden vegetable putrefaction, as the other disease is thought to be.

On the 7th of May, 1790, the first session of the circuit court of the United States for this district, was held here, by John Blair Esq. of Virginia, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and William Paca Esq. district Judge.

Samuel Sterett Esq. is elected by general ticket, one of the six representatives of this state in congress.— There was a Chesapeake ticket and a Patawmack ticket, the former of which prevailed, but Mr. Sterett who succeeded Mr. William Smith, was on both tickets, and, David McMechen Esq. late member, and colonel Samuel Smith were returned to the house of delegates as representatives of the town, without opposition.

On the 28th of June 1790, died at his residence near town, captain Charles Ridgely, one of the framers of the Constitution and many years a delegate of the county to the general assembly.

IN 1791, Messrs. Robert Gilmor, John O'Donnell Stephen Wilson, Charles Ghequiere, John Holmes and others erected a Powder Mill on Gwinn's falls, which was continued by the same or others, until 17th of September 1812, it was blown up a second time and not rebuilt, other mills having been erected in the mean time, that is, the Etna works, on the same stream, built in 1812, and chartered in 1815; and Bellona on Jones's falls, built in 1802 and chartered in 1814, which last has twice exploded, and on each occasion several lives lost, but rebuilt and continued.

The president appoints George Gale Esq. supervisor of the internal taxes levied by congress.

Judge Chase, still judge of the Criminal Court, is appointed chief justice of the General Court of this state, in the place of Thomas Johnson, Esq. appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. By a new organization of the courts of justice, the state is divided into five districts; this county with Anne Arundel and Harford forms the third, and the justices of the peace cease to hold courts or receive any per diem either for civil or criminal matters. The new courts are composed of one Chief Justice for each district, paid a certain salary from the Treasury, and two associates in each county; a per diem was levied for the associates in the Levy of the counties, and certain taxes imposed towards reimbursing the salaries of the Chief Justices, who had the authority of Justices of the Peace, except in matters of small debts, which the latter justices were still to determine without any fee or reward.

Thomas Johnson, Esq. was appointed Chief Judge of this district, but he did not accept; and, the jurisdiction of the admiralty court being superseded by the general government, Benjamin Nicholson, Esq. is appointed Chief Judge of this district early in this year; the associates were General Williams and James Carroll, Esq. Judge Nicholson departed this life the year after his appointment and was succeeded by Joshua Seney, Esq. who resigned in 1796, and Henry Ridgely, Esq. succeeds. In 1792 Col. Howard and William Russell, Esq. were appointed the associate judges of this Court, and successively, Samuel Sterrett, William Owings, William Winchester, Edward Johnson, and Elias Glenn,

Esqrs. the two last, with Judge H. Ridgely forming the Court when re-organized in 1805.

A new Presbyterian Church built on the scite of the former one on East street, and is now the north west corner of Fayette and North streets, was dedicated by the Rev. Dr. Allison on the third of July. The plan which is spacious and handsome, was executed by Messrs. John Dalrymple and J. Mosher, builders. The remains of the dead, who had been interred on part of the lot, were then removed to the new cemetry belonging to the society, Fayette street. The new church was struck by lightning on the afternoon of the third of August, 1805, but received no material injury. A small church was erected on Pitt street, in 1800 by the associate Reformed Presbyterians, who were visited occasionally by the Rev. Mr. Annan.

The number of Presbyterians being greatly increased, a "second Presbyterian Church," on Baltimore street, was built in 1804. Mr. George Milleman architect. Rev. John Glendy was first minister. A church is erected on Fayette street, Mr. Robert Watts architect, in 1813, also reformed, for which the Rev. John M. Duncan was appointed minister; the congregation disposing of the one on Pitt street to a society of Covenanters, who chose the Rev. John Gibson for minister. The Presbyterians in 1822, erected another called the third Presbyterian church, on north Eutaw street, of which the Rev. W. C. Walton was first minister.

An assize of bread was fixed by the special commissioners, the two penny fine loaf to weigh thirteen ounces. This regulation was succeeded by another

directing loaves to be of one pound eight ounces or three pound weight, ten years after, by the corporation.

Virginia and Massachusetts having ceded their rights to the north western territory, and the settlements extending beyond the Ohio, a territorial government was organised by congress in 1787, and General Arthur St. Clair appointed governor. But the progress of the settlements was viewed by the Indians as a usurpation of their territorial rights, if not a prelude to their extirpation; and, countenanced by the fortifications of the British within our lines, they formed a powerful coalition and commenced their warfare on individuals. The general government found it necessary to raise a small army for the defence of that frontier, in which several of our citizens took commissions; amongst others, Messrs. William Buchanan, Campbell Smith and George Chase. On the 4th November, 1791, Gen. St. Clair, with a part of the army were suddenly attacked near the Miami and actually surrounded by an immense number, who were expert in firing from behind trees and bushes. The Americans defended themselves with great bravery, and finally fought their way through the enemy, but lost in killed and wounded, above 800 men, ensign Chase was killed and captain Buchanan wounded. More troops being placed under the command of Gen. Anthony Wayne, he, on the 20th August, 1794, after a bloody contest in which Capt. C. Smith was dangerously wounded, defeated the Indians near the same place and negotiated a treaty of peace with them.

On the tenth of August a youth was killed on Smiths' wharf by lightning, which also struck

the German church on Conway street. James Calhoun and William Russell Esqrs. and Colonel N. Rogers were appointed justices of the Orphans court for the ensuing year. Colonel Smith and Mr. McMechen were again returned to the assembly, and Robert Gorsuch Esq. was elected Sheriff on the expiration of Mr. Rutters time of acting.

Samuel Sterett, Esq. agent of Messrs. Vanstaphorst & Co. procured from the state and paid them the amount loaned during the war of Independence; and Jas. Barry, Esq. who had lately come from Portugal, was appointed vice consul for Maryland and Virginia.

At the periodical election of 1791, John O'Donnell, Esq. was chosen an elector of the Senate, and John E. Howard, Samuel Chase and James McHenry. Esqs. were elected members of the Senate of Maryland. Mr. Chase declined and Daniel Bowley, Esq. was chosen in his place, and he, resigning in 1793, was succeeded by Robert Smith, Esq.

In October, 1792, Mr. Potts resigned the office of Attorney of the United States for this district; and was succeeded by Zebulon Hollingsworth, Esq. The attorneys who have succeeded him, were John Stephen, Thomas B. Dorsey and Elias Glenn, Esqs. On the 1st November, 1792, was held in this city, the first regular general conference of the Methodist church. On the 17th September, 1792, the Rev. Thomas J. Claggett was ordained Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland; and the Rev. Joseph G. J. Bend succeeds Dr. West, Rector of St. Pauls, deceased.

In 1792, the clergymen and ministers of the different sects or churches were incorporated, to receive alms for the poor of every society.

The Roman Catholic clergy were incorporated, and in 1795, trustees of that church, when the German reformed congregation was also incorporated. In 1792, the German Evangelical Reformed and Presbyterian churches, and in 1798, the Baptist congregation and the vestry of every parish. In 1800 the Methodist and Lutheran, and in 1802, *every christian church in the state.*

An act is passed providing for the inspection of pot and pearl ashes. An act dividing the state into districts to elect members of congress, was passed in 1791, in anticipation of the census then to be returned. Congress having fixed the ratio of representation at one member for every 33,000 persons, the general ticket system is abandoned and the state divided into eight districts, of which Baltimore town and county was the 5th, and elected colonel Samuel Smith one of the eight members to which the state was entitled.

As the principles of an independent government are here combined with those of a confederacy of governments, and the constitution of the United States admits the senators as the representatives of the states, it is necessary that the representatives in congress should be elected by the people as direct as possible, and not by the body, or by their state governments, or the constitution is not fairly executed and its principles violated. Nor can the delegates to the Assembly constitute themselves electors of President, while the constitution pro-

vides for a distinct body to make choice of that officer, and to retain the authority to elect or appoint others to be electors, which the members of the state government are prohibited to be themselves, is an evasion of the constitution, if not a dereliction of its terms. The district system was therefore wisely extended to the election of electors, after General Washington's re-election, in which Messrs. William Smith and J. E. Howard were two of ten electors for this state, and before a canvass was commenced for a successor in 1796. That is in 1795, provision was made for the election of electors of President by districts also, and for this the state was divided into ten districts, of which Anne Arundel county, Annapolis and Baltimore town was the fifth and chose one elector. By an act passed in 1802, that is after the general census of 1800, the state was entitled to nine congressmen and the city and county to two members, that is one residing in each, jointly elected. Part of Montgomery county, with Anne Arundel and the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, being one of nine districts, elect two electors of President and Vice-President. In 1805, regulations for the election of senators of the state legislature were passed, the city and county of Baltimore electing one each.

Seldom more than three of the justices attended the orphans court and the governor and council were directed to appoint that number only, any two of whom to act, and by special commission Colonel N. Rogers, G. Salmon and William McLaughlin Esqrs. were ap-

pointed; Colonel S. Smith was elected member of congress and John O'Donnell Esq. delegate to the assembly.

THE war which commenced on the continent of Europe in 1792, being extended to Great Britain in the commencement of 1793, it became necessary to protect our commerce by a declaration of neutrality, which was announced by the President the twenty third of April, and the merchants of Baltimore presented him an approbatory address soon after.

The agents of the French convention, at *Cape Francois*, having tendered their liberty to such slaves as should take arms against the former government of *Hispaniola*, General Galbaud and Admiral Gambis attacked the town, and it was plundered and burned by the seamen and negroes the twenty first of June; and on the ninth of July, fifty three vessels bearing about 1000 white, and 500 people of colour, flying from the disaster, arrive in Baltimore. Many were quartered in the houses of the citizens, who besides, subscribed above \$12000, for the relief of such as were destitute. Those more fortunate who brought capitals, entered into trade, others introduced new arts or cultivation in the neighbourhood, and with succeeding arrivals from the southern and western parts of the Island, contributed to encrease the wealth, as well as the population of the town.

Philadelphia being visited by an alarming mortality from the disease called, "yellow fever," then generally supposed to be imported and contagious, Governor Lee, interdicts all direct intercourse with that city and the

admission of infected vessels, appointing Doctors John Ross and John Worthington to be health officers. A temporary hospital to be procured for mariners of such vessels, and a duty, confirmed by congress, of one cent per ton is granted towards the expense.

Messrs. Thomas Yates and Daniel Bowley commence their improvements on the water between the falls and Harford run. Messrs. Cumberland Dugan and Thomas McElderry commence their wharves below the Centre market, extending from Water steet to the north side of the channel, a distance of 1600 feet. Nine years after Judge Chase commenced his wharf binding on the west side of the falls.

Since the last notice in 1783, there had been a great accession of settlers, amongst whom were Messrs. Hugh Thompson, Edward Ireland, William Lorman, Thomas Tenant, John Holmes, Joseph Thornburgh, Robert Miller, John Donnell, Luke Tiernan, Solomon Birkhead, Solomon Betts, James H. McCulloh, Steuart Brown, Leon Changeur, John Carrere, Henry Didier, A. McDonald, J. P. Pleasants, Barclay and McKean, S. Etting, James Corrie, James Armstrong, &c.

The subject of a city charter, which had occupied the writers in the papers and the citizens generally for near ten years, was taken up by the legislature in 1793, and an act passed for consideration, but the inhabitants of the Point, and the mechanical, the carpenters and republican societies, then lately formed for other purposes, took part in opposition, and it was not carried into effect.

There was an effort made by a number of merchants to open an exchange for the transaction of business, and the buildings at the south west corner of Water and Commerce streets were fitted up and used for the purpose, but after some time was discontinued. George Hammond Esq. having been appointed consul general from Great Britain to the United States; Edward Thornton Esq. now Sir Edward Thornton, is appointed vice consul for Maryland and comes to Baltimore.

SEVERAL Lodges of free masons had been established in Baltimore under the grand lodges of Pennsylvania or Virginia, and as early as 1788, D. Stodder, worshipful master of No. 15, now 6, and officers, obtain a warrant from the *Grand Lodge of Maryland*, held at Easton at different times since the year 1783. On the eighth of May, 1794, the Grand Lodge, Henry Wilmans R. W. G. M. Lambert Smith G. Secretary, assemble in this town.

A company of mounted volunteers had put themselves under command of capt. Plunket and Moore again, of which Samuel Hollingsworth Esq. who had been an officer in the troop, became commander soon after. A volunteer company of artillery was formed, commanded by captain Stodder, and a company of riflemen by captain James Allen.

The Neutrality being much infringed by the maritime powers at war, the President announces a general embargo for thirty days by congress, and the news was received here with much satisfaction on the twenty eighth of March 1794. On the expiration of which, a captain Ramsdall, who in a fit of intoxication, had

hoisted his colours half mast, at the point, was violently seized by the populace and tarred and feathered, as well as a young man named Sinton, who had been an apprentice to Mr. Stodder, who was a ship carpenter, for which the latter was arrested, and denying intentional participation in either case, after much altercation, gave bail, and was with Mr. John Steel and others discharged. The extraordinary pretensions and naval power of the British rendered them most obnoxious and it was thought a war with them could scarcely be avoided; but as the surest means of preserving peace with honour, the President invited serious preparation here both for offence and defence, whilst his minister Mr. Jay, with the terms of accommodation prescribed, was waiting in London their acceptance. The fort at Whetstone point was repaired and the star fort of brick work, added. It was afterwards ceded to the United States and called fort McHenry.

Agreeably to the act of congress of the year before and the provisions made by the legislature, Governor Stone appoints Colonel Smith Major General of the third division, Colonel Hall and Howard declining, and Col. Swan and Charles Ridgely of Hampton, esq. Brigadier Generals, the first for the third brigade and the latter for the eleventh brigade of Maryland Militia, and a general enrolment takes place. Considerable amendments were made by the assembly during the partial hostilities against France in 1798.

In 1807, a new law was passed, and General Swan's declining health obliged him to resign, when Colonel Stricker was appointed Brigadier General in his place.

The cavalry being placed under their own field officers in 1800, General Ridgely resigns, when he is succeeded by Tobias E. Stansbury, Esq.

Captain Barney having resigned the office of clerk of the district court the year before, took command of a merchant vessel, in which he was made prisoner by the British. They took him to Jamaica, condemned his vessel and affected to try him for piracy; but he was acquitted at the moment he was demanded by the President, and indemnity was received for the vessel afterwards. Captain Barney was selected to command one of the frigates to be built by the general government, but not being satisfied in respect to rank, he declined, soon after went to France, and entered into the service of that republic. Commanding in 1797, on the St. Domingo station, he visited the Chesapeake, eluded the British and returned to the cape in safety. Capt. Barney was succeeded by Philip Moore, Esq. as clerk of the District Court.

The government intending to fit out several vessels of war at this port, captain Jeremiah Yellot is appointed navy agent, and Mr. David Stodder, builder.

The criminal court was abolished in 1794. The justices of the county court being then Joshua Seney, Esq. chief justice, William Russell and William Owings Esqs. associates, made justices of the criminal court also. Judge Seney resigned, being succeeded as before mentioned, by Henry Ridgley, Esq. and in the year 1797, the criminal business of the city and county was separated, and so continued until a new criminal court was organised in 1800.

The opponents of internal taxes, burn the house of Mr. Nevil, excise officer near Pittsburg, and on the 7th of August, the President issues a proclamation and orders out drafts of Militia to go against them; above 500 leave Baltimore under the command of General Smith, Colonels Stricker and Clemm, on the 8th September, who return from the westward, on the submission of the insurgents, towards the close of the year. Before their departure, however, the yellow fever made its appearance in the town, and Messrs. Gustavus Scott, George Salmon, Jos. Townsend, Alexander M'Kim, Jesse Hollingsworth, Thomas Johnson and Thomas Dixon were appointed a committee of health. There were 344 deaths by the fever and other diseases, during the months of August and September; The malady did not cease until the 15th October, and Capt. James Allen, who had conducted his company of Riflemen as far as Frederick, returned invalid, and, with other meritorious citizens, fell a victim to the fatal disease.

The site of the Hospital was then selected by Capt. Yellot and others, as a temporary retreat for the Strangers and Sea-faring people; which being purchased of him in 1798, by the Commissioners of health, for the City, and aided by the State, was improved and continued to be so used, until in 1808, it was leased on certain improving conditions, to Doctors Smyth and Mackenzie, who receive the seamen by agreement with the government, or individuals, on terms which the respective parties make; visitors being appointed by the corporation which may also send patients at a stipulated

price; but the Legislature has assumed the property and control of the premises, after the expiration of the lease, by their acts of 1797 and 1816. It was also in 1794, that the same Commissioners purchased for a pot-
ters field, a lot of ground opposite the hospital; for which purpose other lots have since been purchased on the East and on the West of the City, at the expense of the corporation. After the interval of three years, the City was afflicted with this disease again, and lost many inhabitants; also, in 1799 and 1800, and partially in 1819 and 1820. It was at these periods, and particularly on account of the fever, that many citizens fled from the town with their families, where it appears the fever did not reach them, and some of them erected country residences which now ornament the vicinity.

Notwithstanding these apparent obstacles, Messrs. Wignell and Reinagale aided by a subscription of shares, completed a small wooden Theatre on Holliday Street, which Messrs. Warren and Wood, with like assistance and during the blockade of 1813, rebuilt of brick, by a design of Mr. Robins, artist attached to the company; Messrs. Robert C. Long, William Steuart and James Mosher, builders.

George G. Presbury, Esq. was appointed one of the Justices of the Orphans Court. Alexander M'Kim and Jas. Winchester, Esqs. are elected delegates to the Assembly, and Henry Stevenson, Esq. is again elected Sheriff. On the 9th June, Died John Smith, Esq. one of the framers of the Constitution, and lately a Senator of the State Legislature; and on the 15th July, General Otho H. Williams, collector, late of the Maryland

line and Adj. General of the Southern army. General Williams is succeeded in the collectors office by Robt. Purviance, Esq. Col. Nathaniel Ramsey becoming Naval Officer in the place of Mr. Purviance, Jacob Graybell, Esq. is appointed Marshall of this district, and he has been succeeded by Messrs. Reuben Etting, Thomas Rutter and Col. Paul Bentalou, successively.

ON the 27th July 1795, a town meeting was held at the Court House, and a committee chosen to address the President on the subject of the treaty with England, adverse to its ratification. The answer of the President referred the citizens to his answer to the select men of Boston; in which, being disposed to adopt the treaty, he appeals to the principles of conscious rectitude contained in his answer to the address of this town, on his first election to the Presidency, and hopes that experience will justify him.

In 1785 an act of Assembly had passed to authorise the acceptance of a lot on Saratoga Street presented the protestant Episcopal congregation by Col. Howard, for a parsonage, which is now finished and occupied by Doctor Bend.

The Vestry of St. Paul's parish, purchase the church at Baltimore Street Bridge, which was erected by Jacob Myers and others, Dutch Calvinists, in 1785, and had been injured by the fresh of the ensuing year and repaired, for an additional protestant episcopal church, to which the Vestry gave the name of Christs Church, and in 1804, they raise the steeple and procure a choir of six Bells. Upon this acquisition, the Rev. John Ire-

land was appointed associate minister of the parish, and Mr. Michael Diffenderffer and others, of the Dutch Calvinist society, who had procured a parsonage on Second Street for their then minister, the Rev. Mr. Boehme, erect their present Church, the steeple of which built by Mr. George Rohrbach in 1808, was slightly injured by lightning at the time of raising. The successors of Mr. Boehme were, the Revd. Messrs. Pomp, Trultenier, Troyer, Baker and Helfenstein their present minister.

The tonnage of the State reported soon after the adoption of the Constitution, was 36,305 tons registered and 7,976 tons licensed and enrolled vessels, but in 1795 the former was 4807 tons, and the latter 24,470 tons, of which the proportion of the district of Columbia north of the Patowmack was about one seventh; so that in the space of five years only, the proportion of smaller vessels, which at the first period had been less than a fourth of the larger kind, had become equal to one half of the increased tonnage, and afforded a conspicuous evidence of the great and growing importance of the Chesapeake Bay; while the favorable situation of this town to reap the advantages of its navigation is shown, not only by the known increase of the exports and imports, but by observations made by Judge Jones from his then residence at North Point, at which place had been counted passing to Baltimore, in 1795, 109 ships, 162 brigs, 350 sloops and schooners and 5,464 bay craft or small coasters. Reference to the increased inspections of fish, will exhibit another practical benefit we derive from this great Southern Lake. According to

the reports published, the value of goods entered at the Custom House for exportation from 1st Oct. 1790 to 1st Oct. 1791, was \$1,690,930; to 1792, \$1,782,861, to 1793, \$2,092,660; to 1794, \$3,456,421; to 1795, \$4,421,924, together, \$13,444,796, and the exports from Maryland \$20 026,126; so that this town already exported two thirds of the whole amount exported by the State.

The receipts into the treasury of the U. States for the space of five years, amounted to \$2,235,914, of which however, a deduction is to be made for drawbacks paid after the monies were remitted from Baltimore; and as to the reports of exports, it is to be observed, that no certain rule is enforced to ascertain the value, and that, depending on the discretion of the shipper, it is probable that the quantities and value of the shipments exceed the entries for exportation.

At this period Mr. Josias Pennington, who had married a daughter of Mr. Hanson, the original owner and Mr. John Taggert, obtained the 3d and 4th mills on Jones' Falls; and, at great expense in cutting a race through a spur of the granite ridge, which there approaches the town, united the water power of both, for a new and extensive mill, which is now owned by Messrs. Keller and Foreman, within a mile of the navigation. Not long after, the Messrs. Ellicotts, taking up the water from Gwinn's Falls a mile and a quarter above, convey it along the east bank, and obtain an elevation sufficient for three mills of above twenty feet fall each, in succession, which they build at the place where the great western road by Frederick Town,

passes the stream, and within three miles of the wharves in the town. In consequence of these improvements, and others of the kind made in the neighborhood by Messrs. Tyson, Hollingsworth, &c. the manufacture of flour was greatly increased and little or no wheat was exported afterwards; and it may now be remarked, that the introduction of other mechanical improvements, which employ an increased population, that are consumers, and not growers of wheat or manufacturers of flour, has produced a great disparity between the quantities of this article inspected and that exported, yielding a certain market for a great proportion of the product of agriculturists and millers labour, independent of commerce or the demand abroad.

The rule adopted for the General Assessment of property being less than a fourth of the current value, had hitherto prevented the difficulties which now occurred between landlords and tenants in relation to the proportion of taxes on grounds and improvements, separately assessed. It was found that the taxes upon the ground, even at the low valuation of property, absorbed the rent and sometimes exceeded it, where the property had been leased at an early day, and where in fact it had become the most valuable. To avoid this for the future, Judge Chase, and other proprietors of lots, commenced the introduction into their leases of a stipulation that the rent reserved, whatever it might be, should be clear and free of all public dues, and the law expressly provides for the performance of the contract in these cases, but is silent as to the others. To do justice in the former cases it seems to be necessary that

the landlords interest in the ground, as far as concerns the payment of taxes, should be determined by the amount of his rent, estimating the capital upon which he shall pay, at the legal rate of interest, reducing that capital again by the difference between the current and the assessed value of the improvements and other property; so long as such difference is suffered to exist, only; and that the lessee or tenant, who alone is benefitted or affected by the rise or fall of the whole premises, should pay all the surplus of the tax, or so much less, when so ascertained, be the same more or less.

Inequalities in the assessments will not be so apparent, whilst there is less value assessed, and injustice is often suffered even by many who conceive themselves favoured. But, what is of more importance perhaps, the want of means to enforce the payment of taxes upon the unimproved property of absentees or minors, of which generous minds refuse to become the purchasers, and the taxes upon property of so little value to offer no compensation for the expense of collection, greatly enhances the amount of taxes upon those who can and do pay all, sooner or later. The lien for taxes being permanent, there should be an officer designated to ascertain and receive them, at the time of alienation or any other time, and provision made for disposing of vacant lands and lots for arrears of public dues, at a certain time, and with certain exceptions, the same as if they had never been surveyed or patented and they actually belonged to the State, the county or the city, to whichever the arrears are due.

The Baltimore and Maryland Insurance companies

are formed and incorporated, the first upon a capital paid in, and the latter upon a tenth part and the surplus, in negociable notes received with suitable endorsers, annually. The Chesapeake, Union and Marine Insurance Companies are incorporated in 1804, the two last of which have been discontinued, and in 1813, the Patapsco and Universal Companies, which are still in operation.

On the 4th of December 1795, Cokeburry College erected at Abington in Harford county by the Methodist Society in 1785; was burned, by design as was supposed, and the next year, that is 1796, the same society purchased a spacious building erected by the proprietor of the Fountain Inn for an assembly or ball room, contiguous to the Light-street Church, and established an academy and free school there. During divine service on the 4th of December of the same year, the church was discovered to be on fire, and both buildings were unfortunately consumed. The concurrence of these destructive fires on the same day of the year and within so short a period, not only reduced the means of the society, but discouraged them from any similar undertaking of the kind for many years. Perhaps it was a providential dispensation to instruct them that their well intended munificence might be better applied. It may indeed be said, that some of the charities destined to create artificial wants and refinements in a number of fellow beings who might be otherwise exempt from them, would be employed in a way more consistent with real benevolence, if appropriated to assuage the tortured minds of those who were involuntarily

placed in situations more exposed. By extending to all, the means of polished life and bringing together youth of different circumstances, the one inhales the pride of command which defies parental authority, and the other a spirit of envy, begetting desires which cannot be gratified, and destroying that filial attachment in which the parent should find a reward, while society, which furnishes no adequate substitute for either, becomes a prey to the want of both. Children of fortune fallen heirs to misfortune, oftener occupy the cells of the Hospital, while they who would not experience a reverse of fortune, without the interference of others zeal are forced to the work house of ignominy from the many necessary and reputable occupations of laborious industry. Alas! how many there are of both descriptions, especially in commercial societies, who, coming short of real wisdom, envy the child of nature, and by the inebriating draft, or other means, prematurely cut the thread of life and hasten to an awful eternity.

There are however, institutions for instruction of young and old whose utility is no way equivocal, which are an accumulation of means in the hands of those destined to be the benefactors of society, and do not abruptly interfere with its organization.—Amongst such a circulating library claims a conspicuous rank; and in the same year.

The Right Revd. Bishop Carroll, the Revd. Doctor's Patrick Allison and Joseph G. J. Bend, Doctor George Brown, Messrs. Richard Caton, Thomas Poultney, James Carroll, George W. Field, Robert Gilmor, Nich-

olas Brice, David Harris and others, form a Library company, which was incorporated the following year, the above named gentlemen being elected officers and managers.

John B. Bernabeu, Esq. now Chevalier De Bernabeu, was appointed his Catholic Majesty's Consul for Maryland, and came here to reside. David M'Mechan, Esq. is again elected in the place of Mr. M'Kim, one of the delegates to the General Assembly.

EARLY in the year 1796 Samuel Chase, Esq. Chief Justice of the general court, was appointed one of the associate judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and James M'Henry, Esq. Secretary of the war department. Judge Seney resigned, and Henry Ridgely, Esq. is appointed Chief Justice of the judicial district. Doctor Andrew Weisenthal is appointed one of the Judges of the Orphans Court. The jurisdiction of single justices out of Court, in matters of debt, which had been extended from £5 to £10, in 1791, was still without fees or perquisites; they then ceased to hold courts, and received no per diem of course; their fees were regulated at this time, 1796, as they now continue: Though they were at all times lower than any where else, and no check to vexatious litigation, the jurisdiction was increased to \$50 in 1800, without increase of fees; but, high or low, justice and peace would be promoted if the fees were paid into the City Treasury as a fund for Justices salaries.

The house of General Smith on the North Side of Water Street, was erected on a plan furnished by him-

self, and executed by Messrs. John Scroggs, Robert Steuart and James Mosher, builders.

The charitable Marine Society was formed and incorporated in the names of Thomas Elliot, David Porter, Thomas Cole, Daniel Howland and others, masters of vessels, or their friends.

The second general conference of the methodists was held this year, and repeated every fourth year successively thereafter.

The legislature authorise the filling up and wharfing Light street, from Pratt street to the opposite side of the harbour, including all the space eastward of Charles street. That part of the city would have been benefited, had the front of the streets leading from the west, been converted to public docks, to secure a greater extent of landing, especially as the canal to the middle branch, for which new commissioners were now appointed, was not opened.

At length, on the last day of the year 1796, a law is passed to constitute the Town a City, and incorporate the inhabitants by the name of "the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore;" and that the best means were sought by our Legislators, to restrain the errors and promote the happiness of a numerous and mixed society, is proved by the enlightened views which they have concisely expressed in the following preamble: "Whereas it is found by experience, that the *good order, health and safety* of large Towns and Cities, cannot be preserved, nor the evils and accidents to which they are subject, avoided or remedied, without an internal power
COMPETENT TO ESTABLISH A POLICE AND REGULATIONS,

fitted to their particular circumstances, wants and exigences."

The act of incorporation, which of course abolished the port wardens and town and special commissioners and transferred their powers and some additional authority, to a chief executive officer, by the usual title of Mayor, having a qualified negative on the city laws, and a legislative body or council of two branches; the first of two members for each of eight wards, into which the city was divided, pursuant to the act, and beginning at the west, elected directly by the voters of the ward annually, and the second branch of one member for each ward and the Mayor, elected by electors chosen every second year, two for each ward by the voters thereof. A certain residence and a property qualification were required in all, and the Mayor was *ex-officio*, a justice of the peace in all matters, except the recovery of small debts and was bound to enforce the acts of the city legislature, and upon nominations by the second branch, appointing inspectors and other city officers, but no bailiffs or means to pay them.

The surplus received from certain licenses and fines granted to the Washington College in 1784, was continued to the city, with the duties on tonnage and auctions, and power to levy a tax upon assessed property, not exceeding fifteen shillings in the 100 pounds, or seventy five cents per 100 dollars. It required no little exertion of the talents and influence of Messrs. McMechen, McHenry, Robert Smith and Winchester, the senators and delegates at the time, to reconcile the citizens to the charter, such as it was, especially those of

the Point or Deptford Hundred, who were conciliated by an exception from any tax towards deepening the upper harbour or basin.

Still the act was introduced as an experiment for a year only, and another was passed the ensuing session to give it perpetual duration, with an enumeration of some of the principal powers.

Gabriel Duvall, Esq. of Annapolis, and Doctor John Archer, of Harford, are chosen electors of President and Vice President of the United States. James Winchester, Esq. was chosen an elector of the Senate for the City, and Charles Ridgely of Hampton, and Charles Ridgely of W. Esqs. for the County. Col. Howard, and Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Esq. were elected members of the Senate of the State, but the Colonel appointed a member of the Senate of the United States, is succeeded by David M'Mechen, Esq. and Robert Smith Esq. was elected to the house of delegates in the place of Mr. M'Mechen.

THE elections for city officers under the charter took place early in 1797, and resulted as follows:

James Calhoun, Esq. Mayor.

Members of the First Branch of the City Council.

First Ward.—James Carey, Ephraim Robinson—
Second Ward, Samuel Owings, Doctor George Buchanan—Third Ward, Zeb Hollingsworth, James McCannon—Fourth Ward, Hercules Courtenay, David McMechen—Fifth Ward, Thomas Hollingsworth, Adam Fonerden—Sixth Ward, Baltzer Schaeffer, Peter Frick—Seventh Ward—James Edwards, Frederick Schaeff-

fer—Eighth Ward, Joseph Biays, William Trimble.—Her. Courtenay, Esq. was chosen President of this branch.

Members of the Second Branch:

First Ward—William Goodwin—Second Ward, Colonel Nicholas Rogers—Third Ward, John Merryman—Fourth Ward, Henry Nicolls—Fifth Ward, Robert Gilmor—Sixth Ward, Richard Lawson—Seventh Ward, Edward Johnson—Eighth Ward, Job Smith, Esqs. who chose John Merryman, Esq. their President.

William Gibson, Esq. clerk of the county, was appointed Treasurer; Richard H. Moale, Esq. Register, and John Hopkins, Esq. Collector, but the duties of Treasurer and Register were soon after united; Mr. Moale, who had been clerk to the Commissioners, filling both offices.

One of the first acts of the Corporation was an expression of approbation, gratitude and good wishes towards General Washington, passing through the city homeward after the expiration of the second period of his presidential term, in an address dated the 14th March of which the following is a copy.

To George Washington, Esq.—Sir, to partake of the prosperity arising from your unwearied attention to the welfare of your country—to admire that firmness which has never been disconcerted in the greatest difficulties, and which has acquired vigor in proportion to the exigency—to feel that honorable ascendancy you have obtained in the well founded opinion of your fellow citizens, by a wise administration, and the exercise

of the virtues of a private life, and to suppress our admiration and acknowledgement would be wanting to our own individual sensation, and the just expectation of those we represent.

Permit, therefore, the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, amongst the first exercises of their corporate capacity, to gratify themselves and their constituents, in the sincere expressions of regret for your retirement; their lively gratitude for your public services; their affectionate attachment to your private character; their heartfelt farewell to your person and family; and their unceasing solicitude for your temporal and eternal happiness. In behalf of the Corporation of the City of Baltimore,

JAMES CALHOUN, *Mayor*.

To which was returned the following reply.

To the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.—Gentlemen, I receive with grateful sensibility the honour of your address.

To meet the plaudits of my fellow citizens for the part I have acted in public life, is the highest reward next to the consciousness of having done my duty to the utmost of my abilities, of which my mind is susceptible—and I pray you to accept my sincere thanks for the evidence you have now given me, of your approbation of my past services—for those regrets which you have expressed on the occasion of my retirement to private life, and for the affectionate attachment you have declared for my person. Let me reciprocate most cordially, all the good wishes you have been pleased to extend to me and my family, for our temporal and eternal happiness.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

For some time the French privateers had annoyed the American trade in the West Indies and now our vessels became a prey even in their own ports. Among others the Hope, captain Rodgers, and Plato, Lawrenson, were condemned as lawful prizes.

The frigate Constellation of 36 guns is built at Harris's Creek, and Thomas Truxton, Esq. appointed commander. Captain David Porter, Senior, establishes a signal house on Federal Hill, opposite but near to and in sight of the town, by which the approach of public and private vessels to the Bodkin, and North Point is immediately known.

A congregation of Baptists attached to the Reverend John Healy, erect a small church on the Point, which was succeeded by the one in Fleet street, in 1811, and all that society being previously united, is called the Second Baptist Church. The society in and near Baltimore form an association, called "The Baltimore Association," and meet here occasionally, and soon after, that is 1798, Trustees of the First Church are incorporated. It was also in 1797, a subscription was got up for a Hall for dancing, and the building was erected in Holliday street, from a design by Colonel N. Rogers, Messrs. Robert C. Long, James Donaldson Hessington and Lauder, builders, which was called the Assembly Room.

Mr. George Keating published a small plan of the city, and two years after another was published by Mr. Charles Varle, which included some of the environs, with views of the above building, and Messrs. Dugan and McElderry's improvements, market space.

The criminal business of the city was separated from that of the county, but the justices of the county court remained justices of both, as before.

Colonel Howard having completed the Senatorial term is re-appointed Senator of the United States for the ensuing six years. Adam Fouerden, Esq. is elected a delegate to the assembly in the place of Mr. McMechen, and Corns. H. Gist, Esq. is elected sheriff.

On the 19th March, 1797, died in this city at an advanced age, Daniel Dulany, Esq. Barrister, formerly secretary of the province and member of council, and of the upper house under the proprietary government; and on the 2d September, 1792, at Charleston, S. C. where he had closed his military career, married his second wife and settled, General Mordecai Gist, formerly of this place, and first captain of the Independent company.

THE French directory refused to treat with, or receive the ambassadors of peace, Messrs. Pinkney, Marshall and Gerey; the privateers continuing their depredations upon our commerce, and the government subjecting individual citizens to great indignities; congress having long since liquidated and paid the former loans made by France, revoke the existing treaties with that nation and prepare for defence. In July, congress voted an addition to the army and naval forces, and authorised the seizure of French vessels which were armed, manifesting a philanthropic desire to spare private property by sea as well as by land. In an address to Gen.

Smith, who had then just succeeded in his re-election to congress, a number of the citizens, representing a great majority of the voters of the town, pronounce their approbation of the steps taken by government towards the directory. On the 7th November, Gen. Washington who had accepted the command of the army again, and designated Col. Howard to be one of the brigadier generals, if necessary, arrived here and reviewed general Swann's brigade. On this last visit of the Beloved Chief and Brother, the R. W. Mr. William Belton, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, presented a copy of their constitution then just revised, and an address, to which the General returned an answer highly commendatory of the benevolent purposes of the institution.

Two new troops of volunteer cavalry were raised, one of Point gentlemen, commanded by Capt. James Biays, and one in town by Capt. Bentalou.

The ships Baltimore and Montezuema, merchant vessels of this port, were fitted out with twenty guns each, the first commanded by Capt. Isaac Philips and the last by Capt. Alexander Murray. On the 16th November, the Baltimore having convoyed a number of American vessels near the Havana, was met by a British squadron under admiral Loring, who invited Capt. Philips on board his ship, and, in his absence, had above fifty men brought away from the Baltimore, as British seamen, which captain Philips resented strenuously and offered up his ship. Upon this Loring returned all the men but five, and captain Philips being without a commission for his ship, and thinking the government would

find some better means of redress, hoisted his flag and proceeded, but was dismissed the service on his return without a trial, by an order of the Secretary of the Navy. John Rodgers and Andrew Sterett, appointed Lieutenants of the Navy and David Porter Jr. Midshipman, were on board the *Constellation* and contributed by their gallant behaviour, to the capture of the Insurgente French frigate, 9th February, 1799. Besides the above Baltimore gentlemen, there also entered the navy about this period, Messrs. John Ballard, William Peterkin, Charles Ridgely, John and Joseph Nicholson and George Levely; and another ship was fitted out called the *Patapsco*, to be commanded by Captain Geddes.

Notwithstanding the interruptions of the American trade by the belligerents, the staple of flour which already got up to eight dollars, continued rising throughout the war, until 1799, the price here was above ten dollars, and the amount of the exports which was higher that year than any other, before or since, was necessarily affected by these high prices, but the country increased rapidly in wealth as well as population, as was to be expected in such a state of things as then existed in the commercial world.

To relieve the county courts from duties not judiciary, levy courts are organised by law in 1798 and eleven justices appointed for this city and county, take charge of the property and finances. The tobacco inspectors formerly nominated by the vestries, and latterly by the the courts of justice, are now by this court as are the county constables and overseers of the roads.

The legislature also pass an act to present abuses in

the practice of medicine and surgery, the want of which had been announced ten years before, incorporating the faculty, prohibiting any from commencing practice thereafter without a license from a board of examiners. This restriction was so far modified in 1816, as to permit the graduates of reputed seminaries or colleges to practice without other license.

The form and dimensions of brick for building, or sale, were established, and in 1807, wooded buildings were prohibited from being erected in the central and improved parts of the city, by ordinance, a prohibition which has been extended since.

The property of the city subject to taxes, was valued at 699,519*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* pursuant to a general assessment law and five commissioners for the city and five for the county appointed.

At a town meeting on the 7th of September, it was resolved, that a subscription should be opened for money to aid the distressed inhabitants of Philadelphia, then afflicted by the yellow fever, and on the 15th, the Mayor suspended the communication between the citizens. Wm. Wilson and Archibald Buchanan, Esqs. are elected delegates.

On the fifth of July, 1798, John Moale Esq. many years presiding justice of the county court and member of the convention in 1774 for this county, departed this life at an advanced age; on the eleventh of September, also at an advanced age, Alexander Lawson Esq. formerly clerk of Baltimore county court; and on the twentieth of October, at his then residence in Queen Annes county, Joshua Seney Esq. late chief

justice of this district and formerly member of congress.

THE Rev. William Du Bourg, now bishop of the catholic church in Louisiana, with other clergymen of that society, then lately arrived from France, establish an academy near the intersection of Franklin and Greene streets in 1791, to which considerable additions were made in 1804, aided by a lottery, with permission of the legislature to grant diplomas in any of the faculties, and incorporated, Mr. Du Bourg being first President. After which the Rev. Messrs. Nagot, Tessier and other clergymen, who had established a theological seminary there, added to this establishment a handsome church, the style of which is gothic, from a design furnished by Max. Godfroy, Esq.

The Rev. Doctor Bend and others form the society, for the education of poor female children, which is incorporated by the name of the Benevolent society, and a house built for their reception on Price street, near the western limits of the city. The female humane association charity school is incorporated in 1801, which was superseded by the Orphaline Charity School in 1807.

The Methodist society established a free school for male children, which was incorporated in 1808, soon after which, the trustees purchased and improved the lot on Courtland street, for its use.

Capt. J. Yellot who died in 1805, bequeathed the interest of \$10,000 for the free school of St. Peter's Congregation, as did Mr. J. Corrie, merchant, a large sum

in 1806, which last however, fell to the heir at law by a defect of the will, and Mr. James Dall, merchant, who died in 1808, bequeathed \$5000 towards the education of poor boys.

Agreeably to the powers of the corporation, an addition was made to the city, of a small parcel of ground situated North of Saratoga street in 1799, and the bounds of Harford street and Canal were fixed, together with the channel of the basin.

On the 28th May 1799, a fire broke out on the West side of South street, and consumed a number of ware houses and much valuable property, between that street and Bowley's wharf.

In this same year the Revd. John Hargrove, who had espoused the doctrines of Baron Swedenbourg, and others of that faith, erect the **NEW JERUSALEM TEMPLE** at the corner of Baltimore and Exeter streets, which was dedicated the ensuing year.

Heretofore the Citizens had witnessed much confusion and turbulence, by the multitudes of people assembled at elections for the Town and County, the legislature therefore change the constitution in this respect, by dividing both into districts, the wards of the city serving for districts within the same; two years after, the manner of voting was limited to ballots, instead of voice; and these seasons ceased to be riotous as they had been.

At the session of 1799 a new Court of Oyer and Terminer is organized for Baltimore City and County, and Walter Dorsey, Esq. appointed Chief Justice; George G. Presbury and Job Smith, Esqrs. Associate Justices. In 1805, William S. Summers, Esq. is ap-

pointed Clerk of this Court; who, dying in 1807, is succeeded by Thomas Harwood. Esq. In 1808, Judge Dorsey resigns and is succeeded by John Scott, Esq. who, dying in 1813, is succeeded by Luther Martin, Esq. In the same year, 1799, James Winchester, Esq. was appointed Judge of the District Court, in the place of Mr. Paca deceased.

The Insurgente French Frigate is captured by Capt. Truxton, brought here and fitted out, but was, with Capt. Patrick Fletcher and all the crew, lost at sea the ensuing winter.

On the petition of the proprietors, Pratt street from Franklin Lane, was directed to be opened to the Falls, and it was then opened from Frederick street, and a bridge erected by Ordinance of the Corporation, to connect that street with the one called Queen street.

Pratt street had been opened westwardly as early as 1795, and in 1811, a law was passed for extending it eastwardly across Cheapside, Hollingsworth and Elliott's docks, but this was not effected until another was passed in 1816, including that part of the new street only, which runs from Light street to Franklin lane; when another law passed to open and extend North lane which was called Belvidere, now North street; and another, to extend Lombard street eastwardly, not yet carried into effect.

At the Falls, North street diverges and the eastern section, still called Belvidere street, is connected with the York Road by a wooden bridge of one arch, 170 feet span, built by Mr. L. Wernawag, at the expense of the city. By extending and uniting so many streets

across an unimproved part of the town which lay between the improved parts each side of the Falls, two towns of the same name, so long separated in fact, an important step was taken to render them mutually beneficial to each other, and promote the ultimate prosperity of both.

Pursuant to an act of 1820, Pratt street was continued from Gay street, eastwardly, to Frederick street, and an act is passed to open Forest, now Hillen street, southwardly, from High street to the Falls, not yet effected.

In 1807 an act was passed to open Centre street, eastwardly from Howard street to the Falls, and a bridge was built there; and in 1811 St. Pauls, now Saratoga street, was extended from Charles to Fish street, uniting those streets. In 1809 Mr. Christopher Hughes obtains a license to extend his grounds, south side of the Basin, northwardly to Lee street, and from Forest to Johnson street eastwardly, with a reservation of the grounds fronting streets for public use, afterwards rescinded in whole or in part. In 1814, the corporation purchased the water rights, and soon after commenced the public dock, between town and point, directing the course of the Falls into that dock, and putting a draw bridge, exclusive of platform, 60 feet long, at the entrance of it, which is 210 feet wide, so that a direct communication is formed from Chase's wharf and the west side of the town, to the west end of the Point.

The port wardens had determined the width of the Falls, before the city was chartered, at 60 feet above

Baltimore street bridge and 80 feet below it, and now complete the survey of the harbour, which the corporation confirm in 1805 and 1807, and in 1815, a resolution is passed to sanction the deepening of the bed and walling in the sides of the Falls.

It was in 1799, Messrs. John Hollins and James A. Buchanan, erect those two spacious houses on the west side of Washington square, Messrs. James Mosher and Jacob Small, builders.

Archibald Buchanan and George Johonnot, Esqs. are elected to represent the Town in the House of Delegates.

On the 15th of December, we learned the decease of General Washington, which happened the day before, and on the first January, funeral rites were celebrated. The military including the regulars then stationed at Fort McHenry, and the citizens, including many from the country, formed a procession to the head of Baltimore street, where an appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. Doctor Allison. From thence the procession returned to Christ Church, and when the bier had entered, the funeral service was performed by the Rev. Doctor Bend, before an immense concourse deeply affected at the loss which they had sustained, and anxious to manifest the grateful sentiments by which they were animated towards the memory of the hero, who had so often testified his regard for them, and rendered the most important services to their country.

On the 15th June 1800, President Adams passed

through town from the seat of government, then lately moved to Washington, and the corporation presented him an address of congratulation.

Charles Burrell, Esq. is appointed Post Master; John E. C. Schultze, Esq. his Prussian Majesty's Consul, and Peter Colin, Esq. Consul of their Majesties, the kings of Denmark and Sweden.

Doctor John B. Davidge, who had been educated in Europe, and some time settled in Baltimore, commenced a course of Lectures on the principles and practice of Midwifery, to which the next season, he added practical surgery, and the third season demonstrative anatomy. Those lectures were delivered at his residence, and though they were never attended by a dozen students, the Doctor erected an Anatomical Hall near the south east intersection of Liberty and Saratoga streets, being joined by Doctor James Cocke, in the lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, and by Doctor John Shaw, who delivered lectures on Chemistry at his own dwelling. The Anatomical Lectures had scarcely commenced in the new hall, when a clamour was raised by some ignorant neighbors; it was demolished by the populace, and the Doctor's preparations destroyed; upon which, and for two or three years after, the Anatomical and Surgical Lectures were delivered at the county Alms House.

The Directory having failed in their warfare in Europe, as they had in their diplomacy with us, solicited a renewal of the Embassy they had rejected in 1798; but lost their power, as well as the form of government under which they acted, before the arrival of the new Min-

sters, and early in 1800, General Napoleon Bonaparte, lately made FIRST CONSUL of the French republic, concludes a treaty of peace with this country; hostilities ceased and the army and navy was reduced here.

Mr. Marcus McCausland erects the Brewery in Holiday street, and a new powder magazine is erected on the south side of the river, by the Corporation.

The assembly pass a law to authorise the corporation to introduce water into the city, which was not carried into effect. Messrs. Robert G. Harper, William Cooke, John McKim, John Donnell, Robert Gilmor, and others, form a society for the purpose, in 1804, and purchasing the mill property next the city, convey the water by canal and raise it by water power to elevated reservoirs, being incorporated in 1808. In the same year Messrs. Joseph and James Biays procure a license to sink pipes and dispose of water from their spring on the point.— A number of Gentlemen form a society, which they call "The society of St. George," to relieve emigrants from England; and the Rt. Rev. Bishop Carroll, the Rev. Dr. Bend, Mr. James Priestly, Doctor Crawford and others form a society by the name of "the Maryland society for promoting useful knowledge," both of which societies were discontinued after a few years.

By the new census the city, without the precincts, contain white males, 11294; females, 9606; other free persons, 2771; slaves, 2843; precincts supposed, 5000; total, 31,514, being an increase of 18,011 persons in the last ten years. Gabriel Duvall, Esq. of Annapolis, is again elected an elector of President and Vice-President for this district, and Nicholas R. Moore Esq. of the

county for the sixth district. Owen Dorsey, Esq. is appointed a justice of the orphans court. Robert Smith and James H. McCulloch Esqrs. are elected delegates, and James Wilson, Esq. sheriff.

INNOCULATION with vaccine matter having been discovered as a preventative for small pox, by Doctor Jenner five years before, in 1801 Mr. Wm. Taylor, merchant, received from his brother Mr. John Taylor, then in London, a quantity of matter for propagation, and being delivered through Doctor M. Littlejohn physician of Mr. Taylor's, to Doctor James Smith, he introduces it generally and successfully. Upon the application of Doctor Smith, the legislature of Maryland becomes the first to sanction the distribution; and in 1809, he is granted a lottery to raise a certain compensation for the distribution of matter gratuitously, during six years; and in 1810, the Rev. Doctor Bend, Wm. Gwynn, Esq. Doctor Smith and others, form a society for promoting vaccination generally, but this society was discontinued and another erected in 1822, of which Doctor James Stewart was President. There was at each of these periods cause to apprehend the propagation of the small pox among the citizens, but when by some exertions, the occasion happily disappeared, the society languished and disappeared also. Many institutions of this beneficial kind have failed here, not perhaps, from the want of zeal or perseverance, but because there is less real or permanent want of them, in a country which affords so many inducements to self-government, with the means to procure independence. Unless a certain

fund is secured at once, by tax or by donation, for future exigences; it seems that societies of voluntary benevolence, which are a tax upon charity itself, exhausting the means of those who are disposed to do most good; which leave the unfeeling miser at liberty to indulge his selfish and unsocial propensities, are often apologies for good governments, and seldom more than auxiliaries to the best; will be of precarious duration, until such revolution takes place in the number and circumstances of individuals and state of society, generally, as shall assimilate us to the Europeans, which happily, must be as remote as it is to be depreciated.

In the same year 1801, the legislature authorised the building of a Lazaretto, which was accordingly put up by the corporation, on the point opposite fort McHenry, which has lately become one of the bounds of the city eastward.

Messrs. Emanuel Kent, Elisha Tyson, William Maccreeery, Richardson Stewart, and others, form a society to furnish medicinal relief to the poor gratuitously, which in 1807 is incorporated by the name of the "Baltimore general Dispensary," and relief for drowning persons provided, there having been since the foundation and to that time, 6263 patients. This society, for a charitable purpose of all others the most interesting perhaps, has by great exertions outlived most of its contemporaries, should receive a certain support from government, or be made an appendage of the alms-house permanently provided for, as are other public charges and this itself is in other places.

Robert Smith, Esq. is appointed Secretary of the navy, the duties of which department had been a short time committed to general Smith; and part of the year 1805, the former held the office of attorney general of the United States, but returned to the navy department, and was appointed secretary of state in 1809, having in the mean time, that is in 1806, been appointed chancellor of the state, and chief judge of this district, but declined.

John Scott, Esq. who had lately removed from Kent county, and Thomas Dixon, Esq. are elected delegates to the assembly, and William Smith, James H. McCulloch and J. T. Worthington, Esqrs. members of the senate, of which James H. McCulloch, Esq. had been chosen elector for the city, and John F. Worthington and Tobias E. Stansbury, Esqrs. electors for the county.

MR. BENJAMIN HENFREY, an Englishman, had lately discovered and attempted to bring into use, a species of coal from Gen. Ridgely's lands, about six miles north east of the town, but did not succeed. Mr. Henfrey was however, more successful soon after, in discovering a method of creating light by gas from wood, exhibited experiments here and actually lighted Richmond in Virginia, before any similar discovery was known.

On the twenty eighth of August 1802, during a storm of hail the flag staff at fort McHenry on whetstone point, and a house in Bridge street, were struck by lightning.

On the cessation of hostilities in Europe after the treaty of Amiens, the prices of produce and the amount

of exports fell considerably, but this state of things was not of sufficient duration to affect the progress of the city, or of the country generally.

The island of Hispaniola was reduced by the French, but was recovered by the blacks assisted by the english blockading squadron, the next year, when Mr. Jerome Bonaparte youngest brother of the then first Consul of France, with General Reubell son of the late Director Reubell, came here on their way homeward and married.

The Rev. Dr. James Whitehead succeeds Mr. Ireland as associate minister of St. Paul's and Christ churches, and a number of members of that church, attached to the Rev. George Dashield, commence the church called St. Peters, in Sharpe street, and soon after a free school for children of that society. Doctor Whitehead removing to Norfolk, is succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Elijah D. Ratoone, as associate minister of St. Paul's, &c.

Early in 1802, the prisoners are moved to the now commodious and substantial jail on Mill street. Messrs. Samuel Owings, James Carroll, John Merryman, James Carey and Col. N. Rogers were appointed commissioners to build the jail on the old lot by an act of 1797, but they procured authority to select other grounds the next session, and then commenced on a plan furnished by Col. Rogers, R. C. Long, Esq. builder. The jail built of stone and brick, stands near the centre of a five acre lot adjoining the falls, from which it is 200 feet. The front south west is 157 feet, exclusive of two towers for sewers of twenty-five feet each; and thirty five feet deep, with projections in rear of each wing; there

are twenty cells, capable of containing twenty persons each, or 400 persons in all.

After the census of 1800, Maryland was entitled to nine representatives in congress, and the electoral districts were again altered by act of assembly. Baltimore city and county became the 5th, to elect two, one to be a resident of each, jointly elected; and general Smith and colonel Nicholas A. Moore were elected, but the general being appointed a senator of United States, William Maccreery, Esq. is elected to congress in his place. James Purviance, Esq. is elected a member of the assembly in the place of Mr. Scott.

On the 21st August, departed this life, aged 62 years, the Rev. Dr. Patrick Allison, founder of the First Presbyterian church in this city, who was succeeded by the Rev. James Inglis. Died, also in this city, on the 2d November, aged 63 years, Edward Langworthy, Esq. deputy naval officer, and formerly member of congress from the state of Georgia.

A NEW act having passed for the inspection of tobacco in 1801. The public warehouse on the Point having become insufficient for the quantity of that article brought to Baltimore; the levy court had been authorised to license another warehouse in 1799, at the instance of judge Chase, on terms he disapproved and declined. But James Calhoun, Esq. obtains another license on similar terms, erected one at the south west corner of Pratt and Light streets, in 1803, when a similar license was granted to Messrs. Dugan and O'Donnell, to erect another at the end of their wharves.

During the European peace which succeeded the treaty of Amiens, Baltimore became the Metropolitan See of the Roman Catholic church in the United States. The trustees determined to build a spacious and substantial Cathedral church, which was commenced three years after. It was also in 1803, that the Right Rev. Bishop Carroll, Mr. James Priestly, who had been sometime principal of a respectable seminary in St. Paul's lane and others, procure a charter for the Baltimore College, which by aid of a lottery, was erected on a plain but convenient stile on Mulberry street, the Bishop being appointed President of the trustees.

The 7th day of February, 1803, was remarkable in this city for a great fog in the atmosphere, and towards night, a porter employed at Messrs. Peters and Johnson's brewery, being found in the basin with his horse and dray, was supposed to have missed the way, driven over the end of Bowly's wharf and drowned.

Thomas Dixon and Cumberland Dugan, Esqs. are elected delegates to the assembly, and Thomas Bailey, Esq. sheriff; Thomas Rutter, Esq. is appointed a justice of the orphans court.

IN 1804, that part of the proceeds of ordinary and retailers licences which should exceed an appropriation for Washington and St. John's Colleges, and which was given to Baltimore town by the act of 1784 already producing \$5000 per annum, was by the legislature, ordered to be paid into the treasury of the State. Fortunately various attempts to deprive the City of the Auc-

tion duties, amounting to somewhat more, have not succeeded, and by specific application of these with the tonnage duty, to the expense of deepening the harbour, Deptford hundred is taxed like the rest of the City, without violating the provisions in the Charter exempting that district.

Experiments having been made in some other places, to reduce the number of public offences committed, by substituting confinement and labour, instead of public and degrading punishment, which it was thought had proved successful; the legislature had as early as 1801, published a plan for a similar change in the criminal law of this State, to supersede the "wheelbarrow law," as it was commonly called, and now resolve to erect a Penitentiary in Baltimore. Messrs. John E. Howard, Thomas Dixon, Josias Pennington, Thomas M'Elderry, Robert C. Long, Levi Hollingsworth, Daniel Conn, Samuel Sterett and George Warner, Commissioners, purchase grounds and erect buildings on Madison Street, near the York road, Mr. Conn being the architect and builder; and in 1809, a new criminal code was adapted to the institution, leaving the commission of Murder, Arson, Rape and Treason only, liable to the punishment of death. In 1804 the Union Bank of Maryland is organized and chartered, William Winchester Esq. is chosen President and Ralph Higginbotham, Esq. Cashier. In 1807 the directors build the spacious banking house on North Charles Street, of which Mr. Robert C. Long was architect and with Mr. W. Stewart and Col. Mosher, builder. Messrs. Chevalier Andrea and Franzoni performed the sculpture.

The proposed capital was 3,000,000, and 2,312,150 dols. including 42,400 dols. by the state, were paid, but shares to the amount of \$224,250 were purchased by the corporation itself, and losses sustained previously, a law was obtained 1821, reducing the capital 25 per cent.

In the mean time, the Mechanics Bank is incorporated, and in 1812 they erect their Banking house at the South East corner of Calvert and East Streets. The capital intended for this Bank was, one Million, of which 640,000 dollars were paid, including 94,625 dollars by the State, all which, in consequence of losses sustained, were reduced 40 per cent by act of 1821. Edwd. Johnson, Esq. is chosen Elector of President, and Andrew Ellicott and John Stephens, Esqs. delegates.

On the 4th March 1804, died here, Robert Carter, Esq. aged 76 years, formerly member of the Colonial Council of Virginia; and, at New York, in his 69th year, Commodore James Nicholson, formerly of this town and commander of the public ships Defence, Virginia, Trumbull, &c. in the war of Independence; and on the 19th Sept. aged 72 years, William Buchanan, Esq. formerly one of the justices of the county and Commissary General of purchases for the Continental Army.

IN 1805 the city government pass an ordinance for the inspection of flaxseed, and two years after another for the inspection of butter and lard, and in 1814 ordinances are passed for the inspection of lime and charcoal.

By a new organization of the courts of justice at the session of 1804 and 1805, the general court was abolished and the chief justices of the district courts were constituted a court of appeals. The state was divided into six districts, of which Baltimore and Harford counties was the last, Robert Smith, Esq. was appointed chief justice, but he did not accept, and Joseph H. Nicholson, Esq. of Queen Annes county, was appointed and came here to reside.

The associates of this court were gentlemen of the law, viz. Benjamin Rumsey and Thomas Jones, Esqs. and the counties ceased to have separate associate justices. Zeb. Hollingsworth, Esq. was appointed in the place of Mr. Rumsey, who did not accept. Judge Jones died in 1812, and was succeeded by Theodorick Bland, Esq.

The state was divided into eight congressional districts, and Baltimore city and county being the 5th, elect one member for each by joint ticket. Part of Anne Arundel county, Annapolis and Baltimore city, being the third of nine districts, elect two electors of President.

In the same year the powers of the trustees of the poor are transferred to the levy court.

Thomas Dixon, Esq. is appointed a judge of the Orphan's court.

At the session of 1805, Messrs. Tho. McElderry, Henry Payson, William Jessop, Alexander McKim, John McKim, Junior, Thomas Dixon, Thomas Rutter, Robert Stewart and William C. Goldsmith, are appointed commissioners to build a new Court House, and

having decided on erecting the same on part of the old public ground, North Calvert street, the same is begun according to the designs of Mr. George Milleman, who was builder, and executed the wood work, Mr. William Steuart executed the stone work, and Colonel James Mosher the brick work.

The county records were removed and the courts held sessions there in 1809, when the old arched court house was taken down. The new building is 145 feet front on Church, now Lexington street, and on Washington Square 65 feet deep; at which end there is a court room in each of two stories, 60 by 46 feet; the basement of the whole is arched in stone and brick work, and the Orphan's court and clerks rooms, where the records are kept, vaulted for safety against fire.

The grand lodge of Free Masons, of which Doctor John Crawford was R. W. Grand Master, was authorised to raise a considerable sum, by lottery, to aid them in erecting a Masonic Hall, which was not commenced until eight years after.

The Friends or Quakers complete their new meeting house on Lombard street, Mr. John Sinclair architect, for the accommodation of the members of that religious society on the west side of the city.

The exports from Maryland, of which nearly all are from Baltimore, from October 1805 to 1806, amounted to \$3,661,131, domestic produce, \$10,919,774 of foreign goods, or a total of \$14,580,905, and the receipts into the Treasury of the United States from this city for the year 1806, amounted to \$1,224,897.

At the same session, 1805, the corporation are empowered to exclude Rogers's addition, on the east, from the operation of city taxes and ordinances, which was never carried into effect; but the interests of the proprietors of those grounds have been protected by the act of 1816, extending the limits and powers of the City government, and providing that the improved parts only should be subject to direct taxation.

The City Delegates introduced a bill to alter the constitution of the State so as to give the city an additional representation, but on the second reading, it was rejected by the vote of every member present in the House of Delegates, being sixty two, except the two from the city itself. At various sessions afterwards, particularly in 1819, 1822 and 1823, it has been attempted to procure this alteration, for two additional members only, as necessary as it is just, by the growth of the city in population and wealth, creating wants of legislation equal almost to all the rest of the State besides; but it never has been sanctioned by more than one third of the members present. Many of our best citizens are so disgusted at this inconsiderate but oppressive treatment, that they keep themselves aloof from the service of the people, whilst the people altogether are subject to reproaches from the very body which withholds the means of good government. The acts of assembly relating to our police are defective, sometimes changed without our knowledge or consent, and not a few important objects passed over entirely; because two gentlemen, if they were other Solons or Lycurguses, are physically incompetent to compile, much less digest in sessions of 60 or

90 days duration, all the laws required in such a new, mixed and growing community as this; and there exists no greater obstruction to that credit and prosperity which should result from patriotism and enterprize, than the want of good laws.

On the 21st January, 1806, there was a public meeting of the merchants of Baltimore, at which, in imitation of those of New York and Philadelphia, they resolved to represent to the general government, the difficulties under which commerce laboured from the measures of the belligerents, and pray for redress and protection, especially for the carrying trade. L'Eole, a French seventy-four, part of a squadron commanded by admiral Willaumez, which was dispersed by a storm on the coast, after eluding two British squadrons, came into the bay with other ships under commodore Khrome, and stripped of her guns, this seventy-four was brought here a wreck and sold.

Messrs. Sower and Hewes establish a type foundry on Lexington street, which becoming the property of other gentlemen, was transferred to Biddle street.

William Pinkney was appointed attorney general on resignation of Mr. Martin in 1805, but fixed his residence here the next year and resigned, when he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the court of Great Britain; upon which J. T. Mason, Esq. was appointed and soon after John Johnson, Esq. Thomas Jennings, Esq. son of Mr. T. Jennings, former attorney general, acting as deputy here; but in 1811, John Montgomery, Esq. of

Harford, was appointed attorney general and came to reside.

At Chawan, his residence in the county, departed this life on the 5th April, James Winchester, Esq. judge of the United States District Court, and formerly member of the general assembly, and same year, was succeeded by James Houston, Esq. of Kent county; and on the 9th October, at an advanced age, died, Robert Purviance, Esq. collector of the port of Baltimore.

Gabriel Christie, Esq. of Harford county, is appointed collector in the place of Mr. Purviance, deceased, and on the death of Mr. Christie, the next year, James H. McCulloch, Esq. is appointed.

In 1806, the Rev. Doctor Frederick G. Beasley succeeds Doctor Ratoone as associate minister of St. Paul's and Christ churches; when a number of the congregation attached to the former, erect the church called Trinity church, in Polly street. Doctor Ratoone is successively succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Ralph, the Rev. Mr. Hicks and the Rev. Mr. John V. Bartow, the present minister; all the four churches remaining under the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese.

On the 5th July, 1806, departed this life at Dover, in Delaware, aged 70 years, the Rev. Richard Whatcoat, who was ordained bishop of the Methodist church in this city in 1800; in 1808, the Rev. William McKendree is ordained bishop, and in 1810, the society erect their spacious church on north Eutaw street, for the accommodation of their members at the west side of the city.

On the 6th July, the foundation stone of the Roman Catholic Cathedral church was laid on a square of ground on north Charles street, obtained of Col. Howard, on terms which justly entitled him to be considered a large contributor; and the outside walls, of grey granite from the vicinity of Ellicott's mills on Patapsco, were carried up to the entablature in a few years, when the war, with other causes, suspended its progress.

Alexander McKim, Esq. is chosen elector of senate for the city, and Tobias E. Stansbury and Moses Brown, Esqs. for the county. James H. McCulloch and Thomas McElderry, Esqs. are elected senators, and next year, Elias Glenn, Esq. in place of Mr. McCulloch resigned; and to fill another vacancy in 1808, Thomas B. Dorsey, Esq. Robert Steuart and Edward Aisquith, Esqs. are elected delegates, and John Hunter, Esq. Sheriff.

EARLY in 1807 a company is organised, to procure regular supplies of Calcutta and China goods, for which our traders had become customary of, and indebted to the eastern merchants; Robert Gilmor Esq. is president James A. Buchanan, Esq. Vice-President, and Mr. Thomas Higginbotham, Secretary. The Ships London Packet, capt. Solomon Rutter, and William Bingham, capt. John Conyngham, are sent out; on their return during the Embargo, the company divided a handsome interest and was dissolved, but it is to be regretted perhaps, that such a company was not renewed, after the last war.

The orders of council in England, made to relieve the carrying trade, as it was alleged, but extending the blockade of the French coasts, producing the retaliating decree of Berlin, and the president rejecting the treaty negotiated at London by Messrs. Munroe and Pinkney, the neutrality of the United States became more obnoxious there, and the maritime warfare more vexatious here in 1807. British seamen taking all opportunities to desert their ships of war, the frigate Chesapeake, destined to compose part of an American squadron against the Barbary powers was attacked off the capes on the twenty third of June, by part of a British squadron then laying in the bay; and, being overpowered, was searched and some of her crew taken out as deserters. On the arrival of the news, a town meeting is held and an address strongly reprobating this violence, was sent to the President, who soon after interdicted all intercourse with the British ships, by proclamation.

On the 24th August, the ship Othello, captain Glover, from Liverpool, was boarded and taken in Patuxent, by an armed boat fitted out from Baltimore by some French seamen; but, opposed by contrary winds, they abandoned her to the captain. As soon as the circumstances were known, commodore Porter, with captains Samuel and Joseph Sterett's companies, accompanied by some other volunteers, go in pursuit, and bring back the pirates. But the act not being committed on the high seas or within the body of any county, neither in the courts of the general government or of the state, was there punishment provided for the case, as it turned out, and they were consequently discharged. However, the

jurisdiction of such offences was settled by law the ensuing session of the assembly, and the acts may be tried in any county where the perpetrators may be first taken or brought.

On the 3d of November, soon after the acquittal of Aaron Burr, late Vice President, charged with treason and tried before chief justice Marshall and the district judge at Richmond, the populace paraded the streets with the effigies of the Chief Justice, Luther Martin, Esq. one of the counsel, Burr and Blennerhasset, which they afterwards commit to the flames, as an evidence of their dissatisfaction with the issue of the trial.

France and England continue to increase their restrictions on neutral commerce, the former by the execution of the Berlin decree, blockading England, but partially suspended as to us until now, and the latter by her orders to take British subjects from on board neutral vessels, then just announced in the Gazettes. Congress lay a general embargo, which is received and enforced here on the 23d of December; it was unlimited in duration, and continued until 16th March, 1809.

It is scarcely necessary to remark that foreign goods rose and produce fell in price immediately; of the latter, indeed much perished entirely, and the growth of the city was checked, with the general sufferings of the country.

Zealous to extend the medical school they had commenced, Doctors Davidge, Shaw and Cocke apply to the legislature for the privilege of establishing a college and license to raise funds by lottery to erect suitable buildings, which are granted; and their hall in Lom-

bard street, of which Mr. R. C. Long was architect and with Messrs. Towson and Mosher, builders, is commenced.

The college, as originally organised, was composed of Doctors Davidge and Cocke, joint professors of anatomy, surgery and physiology; Doctor George Brown, of the practice and theory of medicine; Doctor Shaw of chemistry; Doctor Thomas E. Bond of *materia medica*, and Doctor William Donaldson of the institutes of medicine. Doctors Brown, Bond and Donaldson declined, and Doctor Nathaniel Potter was elected professor of the practice and theory of medicine; Doctor Samuel Baker *materia medica*, and the institutes were united to the professorships of anatomy, &c. Soon after entering upon their duties, Doctor Shaw departed this life, and Elisha De Butts was elected professor of chemistry in his place. Doctor Davidge resigned part of his professional duties in the college, and Doctor William Gibson, then lately returned from Europe, delivered an introductory lecture on anatomy and surgery, but did not then pursue the course, and the lectures were suspended for a short time.

The receipts from the customs at Baltimore this year, amounted to \$1,440,527; the postage paid \$29,950, and the hospital money to be paid to the treasury of the United States, for the mariner's fund, 4,504 dollars.

Thomas B Dorsey, Esq. is elected a member of assembly in the place of Mr. Aisquith.

Died, at his residence in the county, at an advanced age, on the 7th of May, Thomas Cockey Deye, Esq. formerly a member of the house of delegates, of which he

to 1810
before Dr. W. C. Garrison

was many years Speaker, and one of the framers of the constitution; and at Ferley, his residence near town, on the 12th of November, Daniel Bowley, Esq. formerly one of the members of the senate of Maryland.

In 1808, the Lutheran Society dispose of their old place of worship, and purchasing the adjacent lot, commodiously situated between, and running from Gay to Holliday Street, erect their present spacious and handsome Church, of which Mr. George Roerback was architect; and Robert Oliver, Esq. erects his house on the West side of South Gay Street, of which Mr. Robert Carey Long was architect, and with Mr. W. Steuart and Col. Mosher, builder.

The City Hospital is leased by the Mayor and City Council to Doctors Mackenzie and Smyth, or the survivors of them, for the term of 15 years, on certain improving conditions; which term was extended in 1814 to 25 years, they erecting additional buildings; and since the decease of Dr. Smyth, the uses are confirmed in favor of Dr. Macenzie's son, by act of Assembly. The Hospital to be used for the treatment of maniacs and diseased persons exclusively, those sent by the corporation, at fixed rates, and to be subject to inspection by the city officers. The Doctors obtained facilities from the state, in loans and lotteries, and erected a centre building of brick four stories, 64 by 56 feet, and two wings 120 by 36 feet each, three stories, so that the whole front is above 300 feet from east to west. Messrs. Milleman and Dail, architects, and with Messrs. W. Steuart, Mosher and Allen, builders.

A polemic or Debating Society had been formed several years before, which held its meetings in the Octagon building, west of the city spring, but was succeeded by a political club, under the name of "Tammany," and in 1810, another political society under the name of "Washington," was established, the latter maintaining a free school for some time, but both societies have ceased.

On the 17th May 1808, the convention of Bishops, Clergy and Laity of the Protestant episcopal church in the United States assembled in this city, by adjournment from the convention at New York in 1804. This convention adjourned to meet at New Haven in 1811, and conventions are held triennially, but not since at Baltimore.

On the 14th March, Judge, a convict, brought from the roads to lodge in jail, and several others, by means of false keys, open their cells, seize upon the arms and wound Mr. Green the keeper and several debtors, one mortally, and make their escape. Four of them were retaken, condemned and executed in the jail lot a few weeks after.

In 1808, a society is formed to carry on the Manufacture of cotton goods on a very extensive scale, and works are erected for the purpose on Patapsco River, near Ellicott's Mills, being chartered by the legislature and called "the Union Manufacturing Company," next year the Washington company was chartered, their works being on Jone's Falls; the "Powhattan works" on Gwynns Falls, and the Athenian company for the sale of domestic goods, were established in 1810.

In 1814, Messrs Robert and Alexander M'Kim erect works on French Street, by steam power, and the Franklin company erect works on Gwinns Falls; and in 1816 the Independent and Warren companies, the latter having erected very extensive cotton works on Gunpowder near the York road.

An additional assessment of city property was made this year amounting to 111,111*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* making the whole subject to city tax at the time 1946,326 19*s.* 10*d.* or 2,522,870 dollars. The assessment continued to be made in the old currency, but the accounts of the city were kept in dollars and cents, from the date of the charter, those of the county were not altered until 1813, when the assessment also was made in the new money.

On the 4th October 1808, several pipes of gin imported from Holland, having been taken to England on the passage and subjected to new duties there, were by consent of the owner taken to the commons and publicly burned. On the 18th an English journeyman shoemaker, named Beattie, having used some expressions on politics which offended his fellow workmen, they tar and feather him, and drive him in a cart from the corner of South and Baltimore Streets to the point, and back again, followed by Mr. Smith the Mayor, who, with a number of citizens at length arrest one of the journeymen and several other persons; some of them after giving bail, were tried and condemned to three months imprisonment and a fine of \$50 each, but were all pardoned and the fines remitted by the Governor of the State.

Pursuant to an act passed at the last session of the Assembly, confirmed by a special convention of dele-

gates in the City the 8th February, eight gentlemen are elected in their respective wards, members of the second branch of City Council, as the members of the other branch were elected, and sixteen electors of Mayor by a general ticket; the property qualifications of the members of the first branch being reduced to 300 dollars, of the second branch and of the Mayor to 500 dollars; and at the usual time of meeting of electors——

Edward Johnson, Esq. is elected Mayor of the City, and also elector of President and Vice President. Alexander M'Kim, Esq. is elected to Congress and Theodorick Bland, Esq. member of Assembly, in place of Mr. Dorsey.

John Scott, Esq. is appointed chief justice of the Criminal court in the place of Judge Dorsey resigned.

It was necessary in the course of this winter, to make collections for the relief of the poor, suffering for want of employment and adequate assistance from legal establishments. On the 16th March 1809, Congress raised the embargo and trade and prosperity was revived. The exports from Maryland, which in 1807 amounted to 14,308,984 dollars, fell the next year to 2,721,106 dollars, and rose in 1809 to 6,627,326 dollars. The tonnage at the last period was, 143,392 tons, of Baltimore, 102,434 tons.

The natural springs of water, with which the soil originally abounded, being threatened with destruction by other improvements, Jesse Hollingsworth and Peter Hoffman, Esqs. solicit and obtain power to purchase the ground and spring on North Calvert Street for the cor-

poration; and, with Mr. John Davis, are appointed to erect a public fountain there. Eight years after, money is appropriated by the city government, for the purchase and improvement of the springs in the South and East parts of the city, known by the names of Cloppe's and Sterett's springs, and soon after a fountain of running water, supplied by the water company, is fixed at the Centre market at the expense of the city.

In this year were completed the three great turnpike roads, which in are being sixty six feet, by the act of 1787, and twenty feet wide, stoned twelve inches deep, altogether about 150 miles in length, cost, including the bridges, above a million and a half of dollars, or 10,000 dollars per mile on an average; but they added as much at least, to the value of the land through or by which they passed, while they secured a constant intercourse with the city and a supply of fuel and provision for the citizens, which, before, was often suspended entirely at the commencement and close of the winter seasons. Since then, the banks have completed the Cumberland road, 58 miles, at an expense of near half a million more, and good gravelled roads have been turnpiked in every other direction.

It was also in 1809, Messrs. John Comegys, James A. Buchanan, David Winchester, and others obtain permission to raise 100,000 dollars by lottery, for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of General Washington; and on the 4th of July, 1815, a marble pillar was commenced by Messrs. William Steuart and Thomas Towson, according to a design furnished by Ro-

bert Mills, Esq. on ground given by Col. Howard, at the intersection of John, now Monument and Charles streets. The base or plynth, fifty feet square, is elevated twenty feet; the pillar is twenty feet diameter at base and 160 feet high and finished. On this is to be placed a statue of the patriot whose memory the monument is intended to honor and perpetuate.

A number of private benefit societies, of tradesmen and others had been instituted, some of which were discontinued, but in 1809 a charter is granted for "The Carpenter's Humane Society;" another society is chartered in 1811 by the name of "The Humane Impartial Society." In 1814 "the Beneficial Society" is chartered, and two years after "the Union Beneficial Society," when the Saint Andrews Society, formed in 1806, is chartered; the next year, the Hibernian formed in 1803, and German society of which there was one in 1784, are incorporated; the object of the three last being chiefly intended to assist emigrants lately come into the country, or who may hereafter come.

The charter of the Bank of the United States expiring without a prospect of being renewed, pecuniary difficulties were experienced or anticipated, and the several banks, called the Commercial and Farmers, the Farmers and Merchants, the Franklin and the Marine banks were organized and chartered.

The capital of these four banks was \$1,709,100 actually paid, including 83,150 dollars by the state; and two years after, the City Bank with 839,405 dollars all private stock. This institution, got up without the State's sanction, as some others of the kind had been

produced an alarm in the Legislature which was injurious to them all, and was a presage of its destiny.

On granting it the state tendered the banks an extension of their charters until 1835, provided they made a turnpike road to Cumberland, with the profits of the tolls, &c. which was accepted; next year they are required to pay \$200,000 or be subjected to a tax of 20 cents per \$100 on the capital, which last they also accept, even those banks whose capitals are reduced. But a proposed consolidation of all the banks contained in an act of 1815, is rejected.

In the course of this year, a treaty with England agreed on at Washington, was rejected by the British government, and the frigate *Africaine* brought over Francis J. Jackson, Esq. to succeed Mr. Erskine as minister. Some of the crew deserted the frigate at Annapolis, and coming here, were arrested and imprisoned at the instance of the British Consul, but much clamour was excited, the seamen were brought before Judge Scott upon a *habeus corpus* and discharged.

General Smith is re-elected a Senator of the United States; William G. D. Worthington, Esq. is elected a delegate in the place of Mr. Steuart; and William Merriyman, Esq. Sheriff,

AN appropriation of 10,000 dollars was made in 1808, and the Mayor and City Commissioners directed to build a stone bridge over Jones' Falls, at Baltimore street. The materials of the first stone bridge remaining in the bed of the falls it was found impracticable to sink a coffre dam which rendered it necessary to pile

the foundation of the abutments and pier. This bridge of two arches, built of common quarry stone from Jones' Falls, furnished with side walks and iron railings, is 40 feet wide and 80 feet long, cost 22,000 dollars; Messrs. Lester and Dickenson, builders.

By the census taken in 1810, it appears that there were, white males, 19,045; females 17,147; other free persons 5,671; slaves 4,672, total 46,555 inhabitants here, including 10,971 in the precincts, that is, 4,050 in the east and 6,922 in the west precinct. The ratio of representation is fixed by Congress at one representative for every 35,000 of free whites and 3-5 of the slaves, which produced no alteration of the number of Congressmen from this state or district.

Peter Little, esq. is elected member of Congress for the city and county, in the place of Mr. Moore, and James Martin, esq. is elected delegate to the Assembly in the place of Mr. Worthington. Cornelius H. Gist, esq. is appointed a Justice of the Orphan's Court.

On the 28th May, died Thomas McElderry, esq. and 15th July, David McMechen, esq. both formerly members of the Senate of the State; and on the 13th August, Thorowgood Smith, esq. late Mayor of the city, and formerly one of the county justices.

THE council determine to proceed in erecting substantial bridges, and authority is given to the Mayor and City Commissioners to borrow from the banks 26,000 dollars towards bridges to be built of stone at Pratt and Gay streets. The Pratt street bridge was undertaken by Mr. Lewis Hart, for 20,000 dollars; 84

feet long and 50 feet wide, having three arches, made and finished as the other was.

The Gay street bridge erected the year after by Mr. John Kennedy, under the direction of the mayor and commissioners, was 60 feet long and 50 feet wide, with two arches, made and finished as the above, cost 16,000 dollars. The current revenue sufficed to pay the cost of these bridges, including the money borrowed, for as yet there was no permanent city debt.

The two old wooden bridges at Bath and Water streets were so low, that in the great fresh of 1817, the last was floated against the stone bridge at Pratt street, and the former against that of Gay street, by which the falls water could not pass under them, the west abutments were overflowed with the lower part of the town adjacent thereto, and the bridges injured; the Gay street bridge so much so, that it became necessary to replace it by a new one soon after.

On the 16th May, at night, the frigate *United States* and British sloop of war *Little Belt* had a serious encounter, and the latter was surrendered to Commodore Rodgers, but he refused to receive her, and tendered the commander assistance to repair the ship.

On the 18th November, fifty one convicts were transferred from the roads to the Penitentiary, by their own option, and on the 24th January following, the first person is received there pursuant to sentence. These buildings consisted of a spacious dwelling about 60 feet square, fronting towards the south and 50 feet from the north side of Madison street, elevated two stories and a basement above ground; and a wing on the

west projecting northerly 156 feet, 30 feet wide, with 12 vaulted cells 10 by 20 each, in each of four stories, connected with the dwelling by a close but spacious gallery. The houses are of brick work, executed by Mr. John Shaw, the stone cutters work by Mr. S. Hickley; the buildings and the inclosures, include altogether about four acres. These are four feet thick and 20 feet elevation. On the 5th March, 1817 at night, the wing occupied by the criminals, containing about 300, was set on fire, and nearly consumed, but no lives were lost, nor did any person escape, and the wing, which may lodge 500 convicts, was immediately re built, 22 solitary cells being substituted in the part of the wing first appropriated for public worship. On the 28th August, 1820, a mutiny took place in the men's court, and one convict was killed and two others wounded by the guard; of whom four armed are stationed on the walls during the day. The want of private lodgings is the only defect of the establishment.

Several unsuccessful attempts had been made to publish periodical works of literary character, but in September 1811, Mr. Hez. Niles established his *Weekly Register* of state papers, and in April 1819, a weekly paper devoted to agricultural subjects chiefly, is established by Mr. John S. Skinner, under the title of "The American Farmer."

At the session of 1811 the legislature deprived the corporation of the city, of the appointment of inspectors and corders of fire wood, brought by water.

On the 16th December at night was killed at his residence in South near Pratt Street, Vincent L'Her-

mite, hair dresser, from France, who had realised a considerable property, notwithstanding eccentricities in religion and politics, which rendered his genuine character doubtful. He was without any family, and the perpetrators of the act were never discovered.

Andrew Clemments an industrious french gardner, at the North extremity of Gay street, was killed on the 25th October 1817, at night, for which another Frenchman of the name of John Lamarde, who was in his employ at the time, was tried convicted and sentenced to die, but previous to the time appointed for his execution put an end to his own life in prison; and on the 10th of December, 1821, also at night, Mr. Claude Jolly, who kept a store in South Charles Street, without any family or attendants, was murdered, and the perpetrators of the crime remain undiscovered.

William Pinkney, Esq. returned from England leaving John Spear Smith, Esq. Charge des Affaires.

On the first of April 1811, Robert Smith, Esq. resigned the office of Secretary of State, and was offered the embassy of Russia, but declined.

Jas. L. Donaldson and William Pechin, Esqs. are elected delgates to the Assembly; Edward Johnson, Esq. is chosen by the city an elector of the Senate, and Wm. Pinkney, Wm. M'Creery and Levi Hollingsworth, Esqs. are elected Sentors; and afterwards, in the places of Messrs. Pinkney and M'Creery, N. Williams, Esq. and Dr. Thomas Johnson.

On the 17th June, departed this life, aged 70 years, Samuel Chase, Esq. one of the associate judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, formerly Chief Jus-

tice of the general court, agent of the State in London, member of Congress and one of the framers of the constitution of the State.

On the decease of Judge Chase, Gabriel Duvall, Esq. of Prince George's county, was appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States; and with the judge of the district, continues to hold the Circuit Court of the United States in this city, having lately obtained for that purpose, the use of the Masonic Hall. Died also, at his residence in Anne Arundel county, on the 22d June, Henry Ridgely, Esq. formerly chief justice of the County Court of this district.

A PROSPECTIVE and conditional repeal of the decrees of France, not producing any concessions on the part of her antagonist, Congress lay an embargo the 4th April for 90 days. On the 16th May a meeting of democratic citizens is called, and a numerous committee offered the government a pledge of support in case of war with England or France, or both. War is declared against England on the 18th June 1812. On the 20th a collection of people, offended at the opposition to the war maintained in their editorial and other meetings, by the editors of the Federal Republican newspaper, attack and demolish the office at the N. W. corner of Gay and Second Streets with the presses, types, &c. On the 27th July one of the editors A. C. Hanson, Esq. and several friends of the establishment, having brought the paper from Georgetown, distribute it from a house in South Charles Street, which had been the dwelling of Jacob Wagner, Esq. the other editor, and which they propose

to defend. In the evening an affray took place, but after killing one person and wounding others, one or two mortally, who were among the assailants, the house surrendered to the city officers, and the editor and his friends to the number of twenty-two are conducted in the morning by the Mayor, General Stricker and a few of the militia, to the prison; here they are again attacked on the ensuing night, and Gen. James M. Lingan of George town, is killed, and Mr. John Thompson tarred and feathered, carted to the point and otherwise cruelly treated; the rest less hurt, but generally beaten and wounded more or less. Some citizens, devoted at all times to their own peace and private affairs, shunned those scenes of contention and violence, others, as is usual in the summer season, were absent in the country, and the rioters having thus, by help of the night and exercise of some artifice, eluded the efforts which were made to restrain them, conceived themselves masters of the city and proceeded to hunt out and expel such as were obnoxious to them; but, threatening at last to break open the post office, where the offensive paper had been sent for distribution again, an imposing force was assembled, they were dispersed and tranquillity restored.

Presentments were found against many individuals of each party, but all were acquitted and discharged; those who defended the house in Charles Street, at Annapolis, where their trial was removed from Baltimore, the others in the city.

The citizens petition to have the jail inclosed, and a wall was erected of stone, 11 feet high, with a porter's

lodge, pursuant to an act of the ensuing session, which also provided regulations for the government of the prisoners, and a tax upon retailers of spirits within the city and precincts, towards the expense of the establishment and repairs. In 1817, the levy court cause another inclosure with brick, 22 feet high, to be made in the rear of the jail, to afford the prisoners open air and the use of a pump, at discretion of the keeper. On the night after Whitsunday, same year, eight or nine desperadoes having procured some powder, blow up the interior wall of their cell and rush out, but are most of them retaken and sent to the penitentiary.

Several gentlemen took commissions in the regular army as soon as war was declared, among others Messrs. William H. Winder, George E. Mitchell, Jacob Hindman, Nathan Towson, R. C. Nicholas, Benjamin Nicholson, Stephen W. Presstman and Francis Belton; and Capt. Stephen H. Moore marched a company of volunteers to the Canada frontier.

On the 18th November 1812, Col. Winder effected a landing on the enemy's shore, but was recalled, and soon after appointed Brigadier General.

A number of privateers were fitted out directly the war was declared; among others were the *Rossie*, Capt. Barney; *Comet*, Boyle; *Dolphin*, Stafford; *Nonsuch*, Levely; *American*, Richardson; *Tom*, Wilson, and *Revenge*, Miller.

On the 15th September, departed this life the Revd. Dr. Jos. G. J. Bend, the zealous and eloquent rector of St. Pauls Parish above 20 years, and is succeeded by the Revd. Dr. James Kemp, who in 1814 is consecrated

Suffragan Bishop of Maryland, and the Revd. Dr. Wm. E. Wyatt is appointed associate minister of St. Pauls and Christ Churches, in the place of Dr. Beasley moved to Philadelphia.

On the decease of the Right Revd. Bishop Claggett, in 1816, Doct. Kemp becomes Bishop of the diocese, and the first Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church residing in Baltimore.

At this last period the Revd. Mr. Dashield renounces his connexion with that religious society, and some of the members of St. Peters congregation and others attached to him, erect the church in North Liberty Street, called St. Johns; upon which the Revd. John P. K. Henshaw is chosen rector of St. Peters Church, Sharp Street.

Mr. John Morton erected an air furnace on the south side of the basin ten years before, and now Mr. William Barker erects the one on North Calvert street, where castings are made for mills, steam engines, &c.

On the 21st November the extensive and valuable brewery of Messrs. Johnson and Company, was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt soon after.

Samuel Owings, of Stephen, esq. is appointed one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court.

Colonel Moore is elected to Congress in the place of Mr. Little, and Edward Johnson, esq. is elected one of the electors of President and Vice President of the United States. William B. Barney, esq. was elected a delegate in the place of Mr. Pechin, and John Hutchins, esq. Sheriff.

EARLY in 1813 the bay was entered by part of a

British squadron under the command of Admiral Warren, and few vessels were enabled to pass to or from sea afterwards. It was not thought proper to wait the preparations which might be made by government, and the corporation appointed a committee of supply, consisting of Messrs. Mosher, Tiernan, Payson, J. C. White, J. A. Buchanan, S. Sterett, and Thorndick Chase, authorised to expend the sum of 20,000 dollars in means of defence; but that being insufficient, a meeting of the citizens in their wards and precincts is called, and forty gentlemen selected, who advise a loan not exceeding 500,000 dollars, with an addition to the committee of supply, and Messrs. J. E. Howard, G. Warner, J. Kelso, Gilmor, Deshon, Patterson and Burke are appointed.—To many readers perhaps, it will appear obvious that the creation of such an extra body might be indispensable in the disorganized state of the country during the former war, but at this time betrayed a defect in the charter of the city which cases of less interest had already evinced.

On the 27th April, 1813, General Pike took York on Lake Ontario, but lost his life, as did Lieutenant Nicholson, and Captain Moore was wounded by the explosion of the works of the enemy. On the 5th June, at night, Generals Chandler and Winder were attacked at Stony Creek, in Canada, and after beating off the enemy, fell amongst them and were taken prisoners.—On this occasion Messrs. Hindman, Towson and Nicholas, distinguished themselves and were promoted.

Mr. Fulton having successfully applied the steam power to water wheels, and had boats constructed upon

this plan for passengers upon the North River, Messrs. William McDonald and Co. owners of the line of pack-ets to French Town, on Elk River, procure the Chesapeake to be built here for the same purpose, by Mr. Flanagan, at the end of McElderry's wharf. Mr. Charles Gwinn introduces the steam power for a flour mill in his warehouse at the end of Commerce street wharf, and Mr. Job Smith, in a saw mill on Chase's wharf.

Messrs. Worthington, Jessop, Cheston and others, procure the water rights and taking up the water of Gwinns falls above four miles west of the city, convey it along the East side to within about two miles where they have a fall of eighty feet or more, and being appropriated to five seats, build as many excellent mills within a few perches of each other, which they call the Calverton Mills.

At the session of May 1813, the Assembly were petitioned by the city government, to assume the debts contracting for public defence; and for leave, in the mean time, to levy the necessary amount on the city and precincts, both which the Legislature refused.

Brigadier General Miller encamped a detachment of 2000 militia to aid in defending the city.

By the general assessment directed by the act of the last session, the property subject to county and city levies, was valued as follows:

County	2,928,682
Precincts	960,798
City	3,325,848

Total	\$7,215,328
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The county levy that year upon the whole, was at the rate of \$1.03 per cent, and the city tax on the \$3,325,848 still limited at 75 cents per cent. but in 1817, the limitation was removed and afterwards the city tax was levied at the rate of \$2 per cent. The valuation of the same property made at current rates, in pursuance of an act of Congress, was \$31,276,269 and upon this the sum to be levied for the United States was \$18,670.

Hitherto the accounts of this county had been kept in old money, and the sheriff appointed to collect the levy, but on the decease of Mr. Sheriff Hutchins, the compiler of these annals was appointed collector, and the new money of account which had been already prescribed by law, was introduced. The office of sheriff being also vacant by the death of Mr. Hutchins, John Chalmers, Esq. who had been on the return at the preceding election, was commissioned by the Governor and Council to supply the remainder of the term.

The splendid hall erected for a medical college being prepared, the gentlemen of the faculty procure the institution to be converted into an University by act of assembly, passed at the session of 1812, and the faculties of divinity, law and the arts and sciences are annexed to that of physic. The most Rev. Archbishop Carroll was elected provost, but he declined the office and Robert Smith, Esq. was chosen; not long after, Mr. Smith resigned, and the University elected its present provost, the Right Rev. Bishop Kemp. Doctor William Gibson, who had then lately returned from Europe, became Professor of Surgery in the University and Doctor

Richard W. Hall, who had divided the duties of the obstetrick chair some time, was elected professor of that science. In the mean time, that is on the 13th of October, 1813, Doctor Cocke died, and soon after Doctor John Owen was elected professor of institutes; but he declined, and Doctor Maxwell McDowell was elected in his place; the Rev. Doctor Wyatt is elected professor of divinity; David Hoffman, Esq. professor of law; Doctor William Howard then lately returned from Europe, is elected professor of natural philosophy; the Rev. John Allen, lately from Harford, professor of mathematics; the Rev. Archibald Walker professor of Humanity and the Rev. Geo. Ralph, professor of polite literature. Doctor Gibson removing to Philadelphia, in 1820 Granville S. Pattison, Esq. who had lately arrived from Scotland, was elected professor of surgery. To the University Hall built by the aid of several lotteries, has since been added a Museum and Infirmary where the attending physicians are assisted by sisters of charity, and the students of medicine receive clyrical lectures.

Luther Martin, Esq. is appointed chief justice of the criminal court in the place of Judge Scott, deceased.

Christopher Hughes, Junior, Esq. is appointed a secretary to the ministers sent to negotiate with Great Britain. A Bible Society is formed and chartered, James McHenry, Esq. being President, Alexander Fridge, Esq. Treasurer, the Rev. Doctors Kurtz and Inglis, Corresponding Secretaries, and the Rev. Alexander McCain Recording Secretary. In 1821, another Bible Society is formed, as an auxiliary of *The American Bible Society*, of which auxiliary society, Robert

Smith, Esq. is chosen President, Mr. Roswell L. Colt, Treasurer, Mr. T. Parker, Corresponding Secretary, and Mr. Charles G. Robb, Recording Secretary.— There had been established in the mean time, a Ladies and Young Men's Bible Societies, and common prayer book and tract societies.

Mr. Thomas Warner is appointed by the city government pursuant to authority granted, an assayer of manufactured plate.

Mr. Rembrant Peale, having some years before exhibited the skeleton of a mammoth in Baltimore, fixed his permanent residence here; and, purchasing a small collection of natural curiosities of Mr. James Savage, commenced the building of a museum and gallery of the fine arts in Holliday street.

On the 17th November 1813, departed this life, aged 87 years, near forty of which he had been the pious and respected minister of the German Evangelical-Reformed Congregation, the Rev. William Otterbein. Since the death of Mr. Otterbein the ministers of that church have been successively the Rev. Messrs. Schaeffer, Hoffman and Snyder, the present minister.

On the 28th February 1814, a public dinner was given to General Winder, who was on his way from Canada to the seat of government, to obtain terms of an exchange for himself and others, about which the British had made particular overtures.

Admiral Cockburn came into the bay and passed to the head of it, intercepting the packets and coasters, and landing and plundering at several places.

Messrs. Peter Little, William Steuart, W. Lemmon, Stephen Griffith, William Neilson, Sheppard C. Leakin George Keyser, John Buck, Charles Stansbury and others, take commissions in the army, and government build here, under the direction of Captain Robert T. Spence, the sloop of war Erie, which is commanded by Captain C. S. Ridgely; the Ontario, Captain Jesse D. Elliott, and the frigate Java by Commodore Perry, but they did not get to sea until after the peace.

In 1813 Commodore Barney is appointed to the command of a flotilla, and is joined here by Messrs Solomon Rutter, R. M. Hamilton, T. Dukehart and others, being fitted early in the spring following proceeded down the bay to meet the enemy.

On the 16th May, was laid by the Grand Lodge of Maryland in presence of Levin Winder, Esq. Governor and R. W. G. Master, the corner stone of the Masonic Hall in St Paul's Lane, of which Max. Godefroy, Esq. was architect, and Colonel Jacob Small and Colonel William Steuart, builders.

On the 5th and 25th of July 1814, were fought the sanguinary battles of Chippewa and Bridgewater, in which Cols. Hindman and Towson of the Artillery, contributed essentially to the success of the American arms, and afterwards to defend Fort Erie, whilst in the possession of the Americans, and long besieged.

General Winder being exchanged, was appointed by the President Commanding Officer of this district, and made every preparation which depended on him, to defend his native State; orders were given the militia to hold themselves in readiness, but few were in the field.

On the 22d of August it was ascertained that the British Fleet under Admiral Cochrane, entered the bay, and it was suspected that the army under General Ross, intended to attack the seat of government; General Stansbury of the 11th Brigade of county militia, marched a detachment towards Washington, including the 5th Regiment of Baltimore Volunteers under Col. Joseph Sterett; a Battalion of Riflemen under major William Pinkney, and two companies of Artillery under Capts. Myers and Magruder.

The American troops under Gen. Winder, being overpowered by the enemy at Bladensburg on the 24th, the latter take and burn the Capitol and return to their shipping in Patuxent, while the detachment return to Baltimore, with the loss of some men. Capt. Miller of the Marine corps was killed, Commodore Barney, Major Pinkney, Capts. S. Sterett, W. Cooke, Jas. W. M'Culloch, W. H. Murray, Charles Earnest, and some others being wounded. The Commodore was taken to Bladensburg, but the place with all the wounded put under his charge, being parolled on the enemy's retiring.

Expecting an attack here, major gen. Douglass, commanding detachments of Virginia militia and volunteers with Com. Rogers, Com. Perry, Capt. Spence of the Navy, and a few dragoons, regulars and seamen under Gen. Winder, a company of volunteers each from Hagerstown under captain Quantril; from York, under captain Spangler; Hanover, captain Metzgar; Lancaster, C. Hamilton.

The corporation is aided by a committee of Vigilance and defence of 50 citizens; light intrenchments are

thrown up on the N. E. side of the town, with some batteries, and a redoubt on the South, and several large vessels are sunk at the entrance of the harbour opposite the fort. Much valuable property is removed to the country for safety, with many of the families of the citizens and the Banks suspended specie payments. On the 11th September, the British squadron under Admiral Cochrane appear off North Point, and the brigade of militia commanded by Gen. Stricker, leave town to meet their troops, which they do next day, near Bear Creek. Here a battle is fought, in which the enemy lose their General, and the Americans Adjutant Donaldson, of the 27th Regt. and Lieut. Andre and some other valuable citizens. Major Samuel Moore, Messrs. Cheston, A. and N. Williams, Jas. Gibson and Jas. H. M'Culloch, Esq. collector of the port, acting as a volunteer, and some others, wounded; Thomas Bailey, Esq. one of the justices of the peace, Mr. W. Buchanan, of James, and a few others, being made prisoners. The 3d brigade are followed to within a mile and a half of the lines by the enemy's troops, who there await the issue of a bombardment of Fort M'Henry from their shipping. Major Armsteads little garrison, of Capt. Evan's company of Artillery, was increased by two companies of sea fencibles under Capts. Bunbury and Addison; a detachment of the flotilla, under Lieut. Redman; three companies of Volunteer Artillery, under Capts. Berry and Nicholson and Lieut. Pennington, and about 600 regulars under Lt. Col. Steuart and major Lane, in all about 1000 men; there were also two batteries on the main branch of the river above the fort, defended by a small detach-

ment of the flotilla and seamen, commanded by Lieuts. Newcomb and Webster. Shells were discharged during 24 hours, and the city lost Lieut. Claggett, Sergeant Clemm, and Lieut. Russell and several privates were wounded, not being able from the fort to reach the enemy's ships. However, the latter find the fort impassable and return down the river, where the land forces are re-embarked on the 14th of the same month. Major Armstrong was brevetted Lieut. Colonel. General Scott of the United States army, take command of the militia here, and General Smith resigns, upon which R. G. Harper, Esq. who had settled in Baltimore and held a commission in the volunteer Artillery of the town for several years, is appointed major general of the 3d division; soon after General Stricker resigns and Col. Jos. Sterett is appointed Brig. General of the 3d Brigade.

William Pinkney, Esq. is elected to Congress in place of Mr. M'Kim. Cornelius Howard, Esq. is appointed one of the justices of the orphans court. Thos. Kell, Esq. was elected a delegate in the place of Mr. Donaldson.

On the 8th March, departed this life at his residence in the county, aged 63 years, William Maccree, Esq. and in town on the 27th, aged 85 years, William Smith, Esq. both formerly members of the Senate of Maryland and of Congress.

THE 12th of January 1815 was set apart by the President, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

On the 18th of February following, the President ratified the treaty of peace. The news of peace, with the repulse of the British at New Orleans, was received here

with every demonstration of joy; the houses being all illuminated on the evening of the 15th of that month, and the 13th of April was appointed by the general Government, a day of thanksgiving for the restoration of peace;

On the 12th of September 1815, the foundation stone of the Baltimore Monument, erected to the memory of those who fell in defence of the city the year before, was laid in the presence of J. A. Buchanan, S. Hollingsworth, R. Frisby, Joseph Jamison and Henry Payson, Esq. part of the committee of vigilance, the militia, &c. The money was raised by a general and voluntary subscription, and the Monument which was designed by M. Godfroy, Esq. executed by Messrs. Baughman and Hoare, the figure and griffons by Mr. Capeleno, stands on the site of the old court house, now called Washington Square.

After the funds of the city treasury had been exhausted, individuals advanced large sums for the public defence, but the banks were called upon by the committee, and loans were made which enabled them to expend \$79,000 on public account; and this, when assumed by the city, became the nucleus of the present debt. It was augmented by the purchase of the spring property \$37,000; dock property 60,000; lands for powder house, house of industry, &c. \$19,000; opening of streets, &c and improvements on property increased the debt to about \$380,000 in 1818. The city accounts, expenditures and receipts of the next year, 1819, may be thus stated in round numbers. The interest of the debt, \$22,000; expenses of the poor, \$5,000; of the maintenance of prisoners in jail and criminal jurisprudence

\$15,000; deepening harbor, 20,000; light and watch \$20,000; cleaning streets 10,000; journal of accounts \$3000; fire companies \$4,000, salaries of city officers and other city charges, 29,000; altogether \$150,000 per annum. This sum is raised from the following sources. Ordinaries 6,000, auctions 17,000, licenses 17,000 wharfage and tonnage 8,000, markets 7,000, other rents &c. 5,000, direct taxes 90,000; total \$150,000. The gross revenue and expenses increase with the population.

The want of general employment for the labouring class during the war, and the limited extent of the Alms house relief, induced a number of humane and public spirited persons, to subscribe funds towards establishing a house of industry, and pursuant to an act of the last session, the corporation authorises a lottery for the same object in 1815. The money received has been employed in the purchase of the old alms house and part of the grounds; but, the want of additional funds, and the provision made for the relief of the poor since, have prevented the intended establishment from being carried into operation.

Attempts had been made to regulate the meetings for business of the merchants, twenty two years before, and the buildings at the S. W. corner of Water and Commerce streets were, for some time occupied as an Exchange; but in 1815 a more decisive plan of effecting this object was undertaken by Messrs. William Patterson, Robert G. Harper, Dennis A. Smith, John Oliver, Thomas Tennant, Robert Smith, Henry Payson, Isaac M'Kim, Henry Thompson, and others, who purchase the grounds fronting on Gay Street from Water to Se-

cond Streets, and begin building in solid brick work and rough cast, according to a design of Benjamin H. Latrobe, Esp. Col. Jacob Small carpenter, Col. Wm. Steuart stone cutter and Mr. T. Henning bricklayer, were the builders. A part of the grounds being the N. W. corner of Gay and Water Streets, was purchased, finished and occupied by the United States, as a custom house and the opposite corner on Gay and Second streets has been in like manner taken by the Bank of the United states, the whole east front being 250 feet. The exchange itself in the centre, occupying a space, vaulted beneath and fire proof, of 141 by 110 feet, with the business room, 86 by 53, and 115 feet high, to the top of the dome 53 feet diameter, has been occupied from the 1st of March 1820. The company was incorporated from its origin, and a chamber of commerce was agreed upon, and organized in 1821, Robert Gilmor, Esq. President, William Cooke, Esq. Secretary.

On the 7th of January a public dinner was given to Colonels Mitchell and Towson. After the war, dinners were given to Commodore Decatur, Gen. Harrison and Gen. Jackson, as they severally visited or passed through Baltimore. The gross revenue accruing from the customs here, amounted to \$4,200,500, including \$28,162 from the tonnage, of which the quantity of the district was 107,137 tons, and from the post office there accrued the sum of 54,835 dollars; amounts which were not equalled before nor since.

Col. William Steuart and Christ. Hughes, jr. Esqs. are elected delegates and Matthew Murray, Esq. Sheriff. General Harper is chosen a Senator of the United States,

but resigns the next year, and is succeeded by Alexander C. Hanson, Esq. During the last year of the war, there had been taken out of the county Clerks office, 505 marriage licenses, but in the first year of the peace the number was 828.

On the 3d of December 1815, departed this life, in the 80th year of his age, the most Revd. Dr. John Carroll, who had been 25 years Bishop and Arch Bishop of the Roman Catholic church; to whom, to the late Revd. Dr. Patrick Allison, who had been the founder and minister of the first Presbyterian congregation about 40 years, and to the late Revd. Dr. Joseph G. J. Bend. rector of St. Pauls church above 20 years, the city of Baltimore was indebted for the establishment of many institutions of piety and learning, which, under providence, created some of those sentiments of union and harmony, and acts of patriotism and benevolence on the part of the citizens, which are recorded in these annals, and which have been to many of us, subjects of exultation in times of prosperity as well as consolations in times of affliction.

On the 31st of March 1816, departed this life near Fredericksburg, aged 72 years, the Rev. Francis Asbury, who had been ordained a Bishop in this city thirty one years before; and had travelled in England and America above fifty years, as an itinerant preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church.

At the conference held here the same year, the Rev. Enoch George and Robert R. Roberts were ordained Bishops of the same church. The society organised a

respectable seminary of learning by the name of "Asbury College," and Doctor Samuel K Jennings is chosen principal. After two or three years the college was discontinued for want of adequate funds, but in 1818, the society erect their spacious church on Caroline street, for the accommodation of their members on the east side of the town.

In 1816 Messrs. Rembrandt Peale, William Lorman, James Mosher, Robert C. Long and William Gwynn form a company for which they procure a charter, to furnish the city and individuals with Gas light, and erect their works on the south west corner of North and Saratoga streets. Soon after, Messrs. Richard Caton, Benjamin and James Ellicott, Levy Hollingsworth and others obtain licenses from several proprietors, and employ John Leadbetter to bore for coal in the neighborhood, without success.

Subscriptions to the new Bank of the United States are opened for a capital of twenty-eight millions, and 4,014,100 dollars are subscribed here, in the name of 15,610 persons, principals and proxies. A branch is opened early in the next year, of which James A. Buchanan, Esq. is appointed by the parent board, President, and James W. McCulloch, Esq. Cashier, and then the banks generally, resume specie payments, which had been suspended in 1814.

At the session of 1816, the limits of the city, are extended by an act entitled "An act to enlarge the bounds of Baltimore city," including the old precincts. Those limits form a parallelogram of about three and a half

miles from North to South, and four and a half from East to West, and contains in land and water, about 10,000 acres surface, all included within the twelve wards of the city.

In order to prevent future inconvenience from irregular locations and the expense which might arise from changes necessarily made in streets, &c. thereafter, commissioners are authorised by another act, to survey and lay off streets, lanes and alleys, on the grounds added to the city, viz: Messrs John E. Howard, William Patterson, William Gibson, William Lorman, Solomon Etting, George Warner, Owen Dorsey, Geo. Winchester, James Mosher, W. McMechen, John Hillen, Joseph Townsend and Henry Thompson, most of whom accepted, and with other gentlemen, substituted to fill vacancies, commenced the locations accordingly.

Provision was made for determining what improved parts of the late addition to the town should be subject to the payment of direct taxes, for the ordinary expenses of the city government and police; for which purpose Robert Lyon, Christopher Carnan and Isaac Dixon, Esqs. residents of the county, are appointed commissioners; and, the corporation was deprived of the appointment of inspectors of fire wood.

By the creation of a new criminal court, the business of the county of that description is again separated from that of the city and restored to the county court.— This new court, called “The Baltimore City Court,” of which one Judge sits daily, is properly a right police court, and preferable to common Mayors’ courts on

several accounts; particularly, in that the office is of a more certain tenure; the judges are all law characters, not encumbered by civil proceedings and have jurisdiction in capital cases as well as those of less magnitude. Nicholas Brice, Esq. is appointed Chief Judge with a fixed salary paid by the state, and William McMechen and Alexander Nisbet, Esqs. associate judges, paid also in fixed but lesser sums, out of the city treasury. The city court appoints constables and the Mayor is still authorised to appoint a certain number of bailiffs, with the power of constables.

To relieve the county court from the pressure of insolvent business, three gentlemen of the bar, viz. Jonathan Meredith, Thomas Kell and D. Hoffman, Esqs. are appointed commissioners during pleasure, with fees of office, to examine applicants and grant provisional relief; which board is continued still, with other commissioners. Messrs. John B. Howard, Thomas Hillen, Thomas Talbot, Thomas Johnson, Henry Ebaugh, Abraham Cole, Peter Little, Samuel Owings and Geo. Everhart, are appointed to employ that part of the funds arising from a tax on banks for free schools, which appertain to Baltimore county.

The arrivals here from sea this year were 67 foreign and 436 American vessels, but the amount of tonnage registered and licensed was 104,960 tons.

Captain George Stiles is elected Mayor of the city.— John S. Skinner, Esq. is appointed Post Master, and the payments into the Treasury of the United States from this office in gross amounted to 51,410 dollars.—

General Smith is elected to Congress in the place of Colonel Moore.

William Pinkney, esq. is appointed minister to Naples and Russia, and Colonel P. Little is elected to Congress in his place. Edward Johnson, Esq. is again chosen an elector of President, and Joseph H. Nicholson, Esq. elector of Senate. Colonel Howard and George Winchester, Esq. are elected members of the Senate of Maryland. The Colonel declined, and General William H. Winder is chosen; in 1819, General Harper is chosen in place of General Winder resigned, and J. E. Howard, Junior Esq. in place of Mr. Winchester resigned; and on his resignation in 1820, Richard Carroll, Esq. is chosen. James Carroll, Jr. esq. is appointed a Judge of the Orphans Court, C. Hughes, Junior, esq. is appointed Secretary of Legation and becomes *Charge des Affaires* at Stockholm, and Thomas Kell, esq. is elected to the assembly in his place.

On the 16th of May, departed this life, James McHenry, esq. one of the framers of the constitution of the United States, a Secretary to General Washington in the war of Independence and of the Department of war in 1798. On the 14th of August, at an advanced age, James Calhoun, esq. first Mayor of Baltimore, and many years one of the justices of the county; and on the 7th of October, at his residence in the county, Colonel N. R. Moore, commandant of Cavalry and late member of Congress.

On the 11th of March 1817, the new Cathedral Church erected by the Episcopalians, called St. Pauls,

being within the church 100 by 75 feet, having a handsome steeple over the vestibule, was consecrated by the Right Rev. Bishop Kemp; of this church Mr. R. C. Long was architect, and with Mr. J. Wilson, Plasterer, Mr. Thomas Towson, stone cutter and Mr. Elijah Hutton, brick layer, was builder. The figures in relief of CHRIST and MOSES, which ornament the pedestals were executed by Mr. Capellano; the organ was made by M. Hall of Philadelphia. The new church thus prepared, the belfry first erected, with the church built in 1799, were taken down, and the lots sold, the remains of the dead being previously removed to the burial ground on German street.

Several gentlemen associated themselves under the name of "the Improving Company," to facilitate the opening of streets, by purchasing at their own risk, the property most likely to be injured. It can be said with truth, that, at this period at least, there were not purchasers to be found in Baltimore for property condemned by any public act, unless a benefit equally general, was expected from the sale. Nobody, for instance would buy the property of the absentee or the minor put up at auction for some trifling tax, however tempting the prospect of individual gain might be to the purchaser.

Some steps were taken towards the formation of an Importing Company, to supply our own and the neighbouring retail merchants, and counteract the injurious effect of foreign capital employed in introducing goods into other places, but was not prosecuted to effect.

On the first of June, 1817, President Monroe arriv-

ed in town and visited Fort McHenry and the scene of the battle of the 12th of September. He was addressed by the corporation and returning a polite answer, declined an invitation to a public dinner.

The different Marine Insurance Companies determined to have the shoals of the river sounded, and buoys fixed to be a guide to the shipping, which was undertaken by captain Lewis Brantz, and the corporation caused the soundings to be carried throughout the harbour. But the general government afterwards assumed the charge of the buoys, and in 1820, erected a Light Tower at the Bodkin and another at North Point, which are elevated between thirty and forty feet each.

At this period, Sunday Schools are organized by the religious societies generally, and the members of the Catholic Church establish a free school for both sexes, which was forthwith incorporated. Mr. John McKim, deceased this year, had requested his heirs to appropriate six hundred dollars ground rents per annum for the support of a free school, under the direction of the Friends Society worshipping in Baltimore street, which they did accordingly and it was opened in 1822, pursuant to an act of assembly; and by the will of Mr. John Oliver, deceased in 1823, the interest of \$20,000 was appropriated by him for the education of poor boys, under the direction of the Hibernian Society, of which he had been President some years, and the same was opened pursuant to an act of assembly the year after. At the same time, that is in 1823, the trustees of the Orphaline Charity School, aided by libe-

ral donations from several individuals, purchase of the trustees of the Baltimore College a part of their grounds on Mulberry street, and erect a spacious school house.

Messrs. Henry Payson, Amos A. Williams, Isaac Phillips, Charles H. Appleton and others, form a society and erect a church at the North West corner of Charles and Franklin streets; of which Mr. M. Godfroy was architect, Messrs. John Ready, Baughman and Hoare builders, and which they call "the First Independent Church," of which the Rev. Jarard Sparks is chosen minister.

The society of the First Baptists erect their commodious circular church in Sharpe street. Mr. Robert Mills, architect, Messrs. Milleman, Booth, Diffendall, Rickey and Stubbins, builders. Like too many of our best public edifices, this church, which is eighty feet in diameter and rough cast, is placed at the intersection of two streets, but the ground is elevated, and in other respects, very eligible. The Rev. Edmond Reis who had been assistant of the Rev. Mr. Richards some time, becomes minister; but is succeeded in 1822, by the Rev. John E. Finley, and part of the congregation attached to Mr. Reis, erect the church on North Calvert street. On the removal to Sharpe street the church and grounds on Pitt street are sold, and the remains of the interred there removed to the cemetery south west of the city; but soon after, the old church is let to a *third Baptist* congregation, the Rev. James Osborne officiating there.

A society is formed in aid of THE COLONISATION SOCIETY, which was established at Washington, to

procure the voluntary transportation of free blacks to the coast of Africa. Colonel Howard, who was a Vice-President of the parent society, is chosen President of this; Luke Tiernan, Esquire, Treasurer, and Edward J. Coale, Esquire, Secretary. The society have succeeded in inducing a number of the best disposed people of colour of this city, to accept their passages; and, it is to be hoped, that persons of different characters may acquire from the absence of others and diminution of numbers, qualifications which will render them fit subjects for the future settlements in that quarter of the world.

The duties of the Justices of the Levy Court had so much increased, that it was thought advisable to restore the administration of the public alms of the city and county to a new board of Trustees, with discretionary power as to the out pensioners and general expenditures, which had not been the case formerly; and, provision being made by law, Messrs. James Elliott, Robert N. Moale, Richard Waters, Isaac McPherson and the writer hereof, were appointed trustees for the ensuing year by the Executive of the State.

The corporation is deprived of the appointment of Inspectors of salted Fish; but, in 1821, to prevent the dangerous accumulation of unsound fish within the city, the council determine to erect a house for deposit and inspection on the south side of the harbour, to which all fish must be carried during the summer months; they also provide for the inspection of Ginseng and appoint an inspector thereof, agreeable to the general powers of the charter.

Charles W. Hanson, Esquire, is appointed an associate judge of the county court of this district, in the place of judge Hollingsworth, removed; soon after, Walter Dorsey, Esquire, is appointed chief judge in the place of Judge Nicholson, deceased, and Judge Blund being appointed one of the Envoys to Buenos Ayres, William H. Ward, Esq. is made associate of the court in his place. Luther Martin, Esq. is re-appointed Attorney General with Nathaniel Williams, Esq. assistant; particular attornies being appointed to prosecute in each judicial district, Henry M. Murray, Esq. appointed for this district, and Thomas Kell, Esq. attorney in the Baltimore city court. Henry M. Brackenridge, Esq. is appointed secretary to the Mission of the United States to Buenos Ayres.

Edward G. Woodyear, Esq. is elected a delegate in the place of Col. Steuart.

On the 18th of June departed this life, at George town, aged 70 years, the most Revd. Leonard Neale, Arch Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church, and is succeeded by the Rev. Ambrose Mareshall, who is consecrated the 14th December of the following year.

An evidence of the great health enjoyed here at this period is found in the returns. The whole number died 1817, was 1323. That is to say, 746 males and 577 females; of whom 430 were under twelve months old, and fifty seven are stated to have died of old age, including four above ninety, and two above 100 years old; of the whole number, 390 were coloured persons.

In the disproportion between the mortality of the dif-

ferent sexes is found the melancholy result of habits of life in the one to which the other sex is not addicted.

THE loading of tobacco in the rivers being almost wholly discontinued, the quantity brought to Baltimore was greatly increased and a market continually open through intermediary dealers. Messrs. Adros and George Williams obtained a license to erect an inspection house on O'Donnell's wharf; the next year the public ware-house at the Point was accidentally burned down, and in 1820, Mr. Moses Sheppard had another ware-house licensed for him on Light street wharf, when the ware-houses of Messrs. O'Donnell and Williams were united under one inspection. The year after, Messrs. Samuel R. Smith and Christopher Hughes obtained licenses to erect a ware-house each, on or near Light street wharf, the first of which was built accordingly, and two years after, Mr. William Patterson obtained another license for a ware-house on his wharf near Commerce street. These ware-houses were constructed to contain about 5000 hogsheads, each at a time, and some much more. The charge of inspection was one dollar per hogshead, including the first year's storage, and twelve and a half cents a year afterwards; the other costs were one dollar and twelve and a half cents per hogshead. But the succeeding session, 1823, the assembly determined to hire three of those ware-houses, pay the inspectors fixed salaries and apply the profits, which were considered great, to the use of the state with an increase of twelve and a half cents cost, leaving to the county one other warehouse for its own

growth only, but discontinuing the rest. Under this act the two old warehouses of Messrs. Calhoun & O'Donnell and Williams were selected for the state, and that of Mr. Dugan for the county.

By a statement published, the quantity of Maryland tobacco in 1818, was 32,234 hogsheads, of which were shipped from this port 13,377, and from George town, &c. 8715 hogsheads; some is shipped by the notes from Patuxent, &c. and as much of that sold here, both for domestic use and exportation, is re-inspected, the returns afford imperfect data, but the stock was increasing at that period, no doubt; 11,565 hogsheads were cleared.

On the night of the 11th March, 1818, the eastern mail was robbed a few hours after it left the city, and Hare and Alexander were convicted of the fact in the United States Court, and having put the driver in jeopardy of his life, were hung in the jail yard,

On this occasion, the mode of execution from a cart was changed here from a laudable respect to humanity in the marshall, to a drop or scaffold, with a trap door, and so continued. Two years after, the same crime was committed on the same road, aggravated by the murder of the carrier; for which Hutton and Hull were convicted in the county court; and suffered a like ignominious death soon after; and in 1823, the mail was again robbed on the same road, for which three persons, employed in the neighborhood, were sentenced by the United States Court to confinement for several years; which may or may not be a punishment to them, according to their personal habits and inclinations, but certainly no indemnity to an injured community; who, on

the contrary, must provide for their subsistence and clothing at a considerable expense.

A number of gentlemen in each county were incorporated as managers of agricultural societies, in 1807, but those of Baltimore never met; and in 1818, a society was formed here for that object, of which Robert Smith, Esq. was chosen president, and John E. Howard, jr. Esq. secretary. The society held regular annual meetings, and have established exhibitions of agricultural products and improvements, with premiums. A board of twelve trustees, of which Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Esq. is president, and James Howard, Esq. secretary, assemble monthly at their respective farms, being incorporated in 1823.

Richard Caton, Esq. and others, had commenced the manufacture of copperas, on Magothy river, in 1812, and afterwards, of alum, forming a society, which were incorporated in 1818. In the mean time, that is, in 1816, Messrs. Howard Sims, and Isaac Tyson, Junr. erected a laboratory for manufacturing chemical paints, and medicine, on Pratt street, which they afterwards transferred to the Washington avenue, and were incorporated at the session of 1823.

In order to induce the industrious poor to save for future exigencies a part of their present earnings, by offering to them a useful employment of small sums free of commission, &c. Several societies had been established in London, and elsewhere, of whose constitutions the compiler of these annals procured copies, and submitting them to the Right Rev. Bishop Kemp, Messrs. Payson, Lorman, Elliott, Appleton, and others,

a society is formed early in 1818; and at the ensuing session, incorporated for receiving and placing at interest small sums, called "THE SAVINGS BANK," conducted by twenty-four managers, of whom Capt. Daniel Howland was chosen president. In the first three years there were received, from a number of persons, near \$80,000.

In pursuance of the act of 1816, extending the limits of the city, the old precincts were divided into three additional wards; but now the corporation appoint five commissioners to divide the whole city into twelve wards, which was done as nearly equal as convenient, extending every ward from some point of the river northwardly; but the variation in the settlement of different districts produces a disproportion, which must necessarily render a new division necessary from time to time.

The number of public carriages licensed, and in use at this time, was, of hackney-coaches, 100; of carts, 350; drays, 200; and of scows, or lighters, about 20.

A society was formed two years before, to distribute medical relief to the poor on the east side of the city, is now incorporated by the name of "THE SECOND DISPENSARY." The seamen had been some time received into the hospital, by contract, with the losses. It is stated, that the number admitted this year, was 658, and the expense, 14,052 dollars; after which, the relief was withdrawn from the aged and incurable, several of whom took refuge in the alms-house, and helped to increase the number there, with the expense of that insti-

tution, of which Robert Gilmor, Esq. is appointed one of the trustees, in place of Mr. McPherson.

Henry M. Brackenridge, Esq. is elected to the Assembly in the place of Mr. Woodyear; and John Stevenson, Esq. is elected Sheriff.

On the 25th April, departed this life, Lieut. Col. George Armistead, of the U. S. Artillery, and the gallant defender of Fort McHenry in 1814, where he commanded until his death.

On the first of March, 1819, Gen. Andrew Jackson reviewed the 3d and 14th brigades, and accepted and answered an address of congratulation from the Mayor and City Council.

The winter of 1818, to 1819, had been very moderate, but the ensuing summer excessively warm, and the yellow-fever, of which the city had been almost exempt for eighteen years, made its appearance on the eastern part of Fell's Point. It became necessary to remove from that neighbourhood, and many individuals were provided for at the hospital and adjacent rope-walks, at the expense of the corporation, aided by the donations of the citizens; including the sum of 600 dollars, presented for the purpose by the corporation of Georgetown, and some valuable presents from the inhabitants of Taney Town and Union Town. The whole number of deaths for this year, were reported to be 2287, of which, 350 of malignant fever, 157 of other fevers; 272 of consumption; 258 of cholera morbus; 77 of old age, including in the whole, 571 coloured persons.

The distresses of the citizens were greatly increased by the failure of the City Bank, and mismanagement of the office of the U. States, and some other banks, accompanied by the fall in the price of flour and tobacco in foreign markets, affecting the prices of all kinds of property here.

These annals afford abundant proof, that the citizens had not overlooked those kinds of establishments which produce the returns of capital and permanent employment, though too many, no doubt, employed their capitals in what should have been fruits of revenue. The *continental system*, which left the most of Europe without supplies of tobacco, &c. being overturned by the general peace, confidence was extended in proportion to the demand for the produce which succeeded; and expenditures were gone into which nothing else would excuse. In the mean time, the exactions of the State were not relaxed. The Cumberland road, of 58 miles, costing the banks near half a million of dollars, produced no tolls, while the 20 cents per 100 on their capital, amounting to about \$12,000 annually, for the schools, were still collected, even after that of the Union and Mechanics' Banks was reduced.

A society was organized for the gratuitous distribution of soup to the necessitous, and soon after, another one for the prevention of pauperism generally; but, the removal of the limitations of the number of out-pensioners of the alms-house, which had been at thirty only for both city and county, and the appointment of managers of the poor in each ward, empowered, as well as the trustees, to send proper objects to the alms-house,

which took place this year, appears to have superseded the use of private charity for adults, in a great measure, and the operations of those societies have been superseded, as well as public collections for charity.

It was at the same period that the expenses of the poor of the city and county were separated, and the city relieved from the charges of the county roads altogether, so that, the repairs of the jail, almshouse and other joint property altogether a small amount yearly, form the chief joint expense. The city had become a greater contributor to the almshouse and other county charges than the county, because the amount of property assessed had not increased in the county as it had in town, and while this change placed the administration of the affairs of the citizens within the control of their representatives in council, the collection of the tax was merely transferred from one collector to another. The forty cents additional paid the city collector in 1820, was only the forty cents which had been paid to the county collector the year before, and the county bills of 1820 so much less in proportion; for instance:

The limitation of direct tax originally fixed at 75 cents per 100 dollars, was also removed and the collection of taxes was authorised to be made by several persons in the county as well as in the city.

William Pinkney, Esq. is appointed a Senator of the United States in the place of Alexander C. Hanson, Esq. deceased; Edward Johnson, esq. is chosen Mayor of the city in the place of captain George Stiles, deceased, and Theodorick Bland, esq. is appointed district judge in the place of James Houston, esq. deceased.

John Montgomery, esq. is elected one of the city delegates in the place of Mr. Kell.

On the first of July, died here, General Levin Winder, late governor of the state; and on the 15th of August, the Rev. learned and eloquent Doctor James Inglis, Pastor of the First Presbyterian congregation, who is succeeded by the Rev. William Nevins.

By the census of 1820, there were in the city, including the precincts and a small part of the county, now within its limits, of free white males 23,922, females 24,133, other free persons 10,324, slaves 3357, total 62,738 being an increase in ten years of 16,183, and from 1790, when the first census was taken, of 49,235 being about three-fifths of the increase of population in the whole state in the same period. For the first time, the census exhibits an excess of females in Baltimore, and is an evidence that the native population is acquiring the ascendancy, producing a proportion of sexes usual in the eastern states. Of the free people of colour the increase, arising chiefly by the arrivals from the counties, has been thirty fold, but of slaves, not two for one; though it is found that, latterly, the mortality of the former, compared with that of the latter is as five or six for one. Although not in the same exorbitant proportion perhaps, there is no doubt but that the mortality of any description of people whose occupation and habits of life resemble those of the above mentioned class, must be much greater than with others who are less exposed, more prudent or better provided.

The number of interments the same year, including a few from yellow fever, was 1625, of whom there were 390 under one year old, 78 are stated to have died of old age, and of coloured persons 488. The population of the county has also increased at the expense of the city, from the establishment of mills and factories.—The ratio of representation being fixed at 40,000, there is a large fraction lost to the city. Alexander McKim, Esq. is chosen one of the electors of President, and Thomas Kell, Esq. an elector of the Senate.

General John Stricker and Isaac McKim, Esq. are elected members of the senate, but the General declining, Reverdy Johnson, esq. is chosen in his place, and upon Mr. McKim's election to Congress in 1822, he is succeeded by General W. H. Winder.

Reverdy Johnson, Lewis Eichelberger and William W. Hall, esqs. are appointed commissioners of insolvents. The district attornies are abolished, and Thomas B. Dorsey, esq. of Anne Arundel, is appointed Attorney General, and prosecutes here.

Alexander McKim, Beale Randall and Stephen H. Moore, esqs. are appointed judges of the orphans court. Mr. James Martin, Doctor Thomas E. Bond, and Messrs. George Warner, John S. Smith and James Ellicott, are appointed trustees of the poor house.

John Montgomery, esq. is elected Mayor of the city, and John Barney and John P. Kennedy, esqs. delegates to the assembly

Died at Pittsburg, on the second of December 1820, aged sixty-one years, Commodore Joshua Barney, late commandant of the flotilla in this bay.

On the 31st May, 1821, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, which was began in 1806, was consecrated by the Most Rev. Archbishop Mareschal. This building, suspended by the war was re-commenced in 1817, by funds arising from a sale of the old cemetery on Charles street, part of their grounds obtained for the Cathedral itself, on Franklin street, and a Lottery, together with individual contributions. The form is a Roman Cross, its length on Mulberry street 166 feet, its breadth 77 feet, and across the transepts 115 feet. The diameter of the dome is 69 feet and the elevation 116 feet, all of mason work, on the outside of which is another dome of wood and coppered, having windows by which light is admitted to the octagon within.

After furnishing the plan and designs, B. H. Latrobe, Esq. directed the work of this noble edifice; Mr. James Hayden, carpenter; Mr. Sebast. Hickley, stone cutter; Mr. James Powers, bricklayer; Mr. Peter Baudson plasterer, being builders.

By an act passed in 1819, it was intended to procure more select appointments by locating justices of the peace in wards, increasing some of the fees, limiting the number to one or two for each ward, the number then acting in town not exceeding sixteen; but the provisions of the law were inefficient. County justices, of whom there were in town and county, above one hundred, continuing to act in the city as occasion suited them; in 1821, a new law was passed limiting the number to thirty six, and retaining a provision which assimilated the power of constables to

that of sheriffs in instituting suits for debt, but without an increase of fees or location of offices.

The legislature laid a direct tax upon the state to the amount of \$30,000, of which Baltimore county including the city, had to pay \$9,734, and the next year it was doubled, but the last or present tax was reduced to \$15,309. The sums received from Baltimore city and county for 1819, 20 and 21, for licenses, &c. averaged \$18,696 82.

Colonel William McDonald is appointed Brigadier General of the third Brigade, in the place of General Sterett, deceased, and Col. John E. Howard, Jr. is appointed Brigadier General of the fourteenth Brigade, in the place of General Heath deceased. Sheppard C. Leakin, esquire, is elected sheriff.

On the twenty first of August departed this life in the seventy second year of his age, Gen. John Swann, formerly Brigadier General of the third Brigade, and a meritorious officer of the cavalry of the revolutionary army.

THE new bridge on Gay street, is finished; the width of the falls being the span of the arch, is seventy feet, rising eleven and an half feet from the spring of the arch, and fifty feet wide; built of granite from the Susquehannah, and all the outside work faced, furnished with side walks and iron railings. — Cost \$20,000 Messrs. Ring & Frieze, under the direction of the Mayor and the city commissioners, were the builders.

The commissioners completed the location of streets. Before this arduous operation was effected, for which

no pecuniary reward was sought, circumstances obliged two gentlemen, who had accepted the office, to resign; and Messrs. Nathaniel Williams, and John McHenry, were appointed in their places. So much of the city had been laid out in streets running north and south and east and west, and at right angles with each other, that, in laying out the new grounds in the same manner, as near as practicable, they consulted the interest of the greatest number of proprietors; as well as the beauty of the place; and the extension of the old streets, of sixty-six feet width, admitted of intermediate locations of lots 150 feet deep, with fronts on such streets running to an alley of twenty feet. . . . Where different names had been given to continuations of the same streets, the name of that part which was already most improved, was generally adopted for the whole, as Baltimore street, for York and Dulany streets; and where two or more streets had similar names, that is reserved for one only, and some other name, or names, given to the rest, as Greene street, in the twelfth ward, named in compliment to General Greene, retains it, and the street of the same name, in the fourth ward, connected with Exeter street, is called by that name.

The commissioners employed Mr. T. Poppleton, who published a plat of the whole city, harbour, &c. embellished by views of all the principal buildings, . . .

A society is formed to loan useful books, to the youths of the city, called the Apprentices' Library, of which Col. James Mosher is chosen president. // . . .

On Sunday, 23d June, the extensive lumber yards on the west side of Jones' falls, and several houses on

M'Elderry's wharf were consumed by fire, which it was supposed, was the work of some incendiaries, who also attempted to set on fire some other lumber yards about the same time.

On the 2d of December, 533 paupers of the city and county, were removed to the new Alms House, at Calverton, two miles west of the city. The centre building, of stone rough cast, was erected in 1816 for a private gentleman, R. C. Long, Esq. architect, now occupied by the overseer, physician, &c is 55 feet front and 53 feet deep; two wings of brick work, on a plan furnished by Mr. John Sinclair, W. Mowton builder, are 130 by 40 feet, two stories on a basement each, occupied by the paupers, connected to the centre by two covered galleries thirty feet each, makes the whole front towards the south 375 feet. A bath house, wash house, and spacious court yard are in the rear.

To this important institution is attached a good body of land, on high ground, but having a stream of water through it. The average number of poor of the county is now 35, besides 44 out pensioners, and the cost \$4,456; and that of the city poor 353, besides 94 out pensioners, and the cost \$20,187, together \$24,643; which includes the expenses of relieving about sixteen strangers, admitted in peculiar distress, monthly.

An act is passed increasing the number of trustees of the poor, viz. three to be appointed by the Executive, and Messrs. John Kelso, Jacob Councilman and Jos. Merryman were appointed, and four by the corporation, who were Messrs. George Warner, P. E. Thomas, William Carman and Dr. T. E. Bond.

Edward Johnson, Esq. is again elected mayor.

Gen. Smith is elected a member of the senate of the United States in the place of William Pinkney, Esq. deceased, and Isaac McKim, Esq. is elected to fill the vacancy in the house of representatives in the place of Gen. Smith, and also for the succeeding two years. Robert Purviance, Esq. is elected a delegate to the legislature in the place of Mr. Barney.

Col. John Spear Smith is appointed brigadier general of the 14th brigade, in the place of Gen. John E. Howard, junr. deceased.

Died at his seat near this city, at an advanced age, Colonel Nicholas Rogers, formerly one of the justices of the county and orphans courts, and aid of Major General Baron De Kalb, in the war of the revolution; also, in town, Levy Hollingsworth, Esq. formerly member of the Senate of Maryland.

A COMPANY lately incorporated, erect a Shot Tower on the west side of North Gay street, which was raised more than 160 feet above the ground, by Mr. Jacob Wolfe, builder, under the direction of Colonel Joseph Jamieson, President of the company.

The name of Mr. John Gill, plasterer, who executed the rough and the ornamental work of the Exchange and the Unitarian Church, should have been added as one of the builders of them.

A number of gentlemen associate together to establish an Atheneum and the institution is commenced by the purchase of books, &c.

Stevenson Archer, Esq. of Harford county, is appointed chief justice of this district in the place of Judge Dorsey deceased.

At the ensuing session the eleventh brigade is detached from the third division, and General Stansbury is appointed Major General of a new division called the Fourteenth, exclusive of the city militia, and the artillery of the city constituted one brigade of which Col. Matthew McLaughlin is appointed Brigadier General.

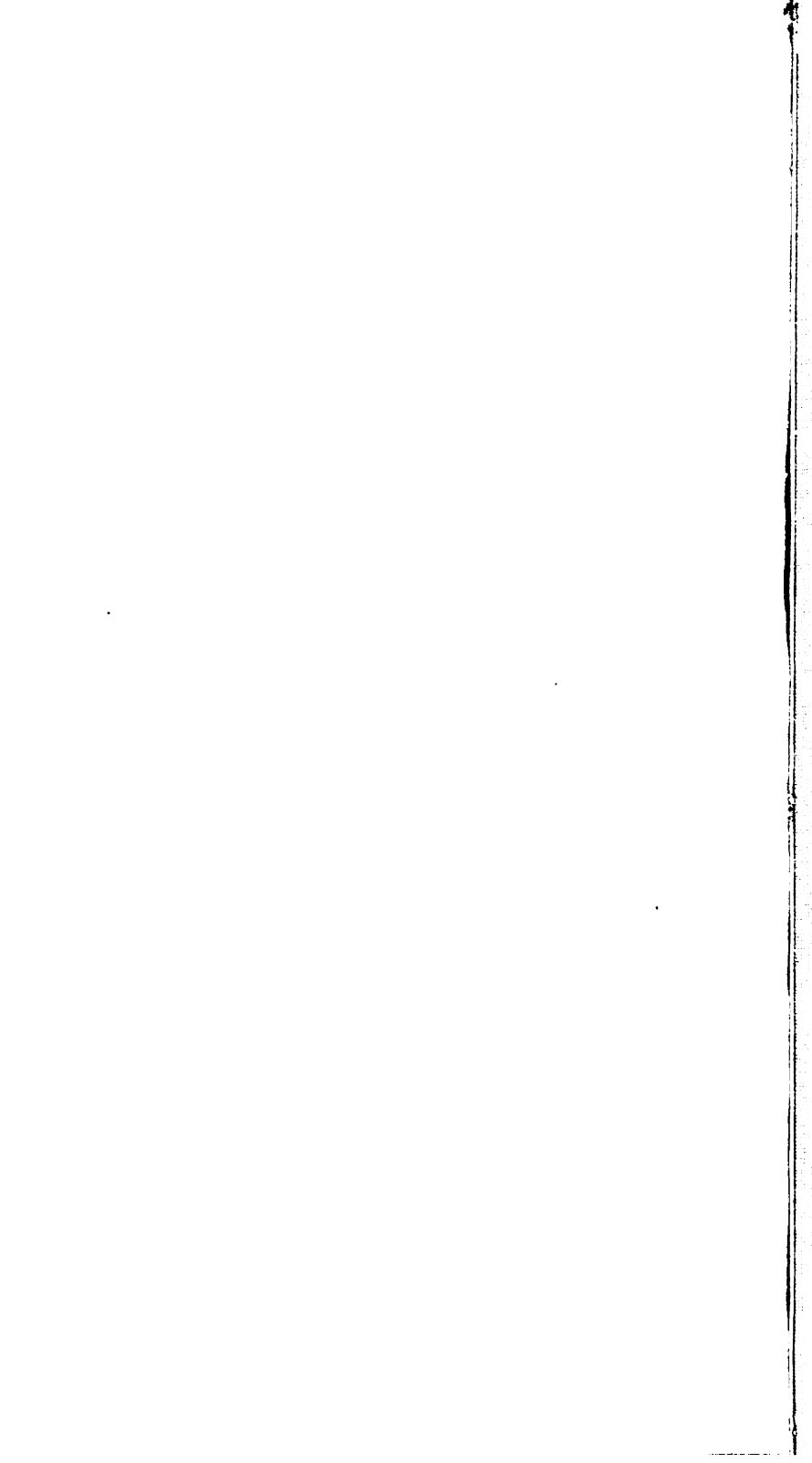
In the list of the troop of horse given in 1782, the name of Daniel Hopkins should be inserted instead of David, his brother, and to those names should be added Messrs. Daniel Carroll, of Mt. Dillon, Robert Dorsey, Math. Patton, W. Buchanan of W. and David Rees.

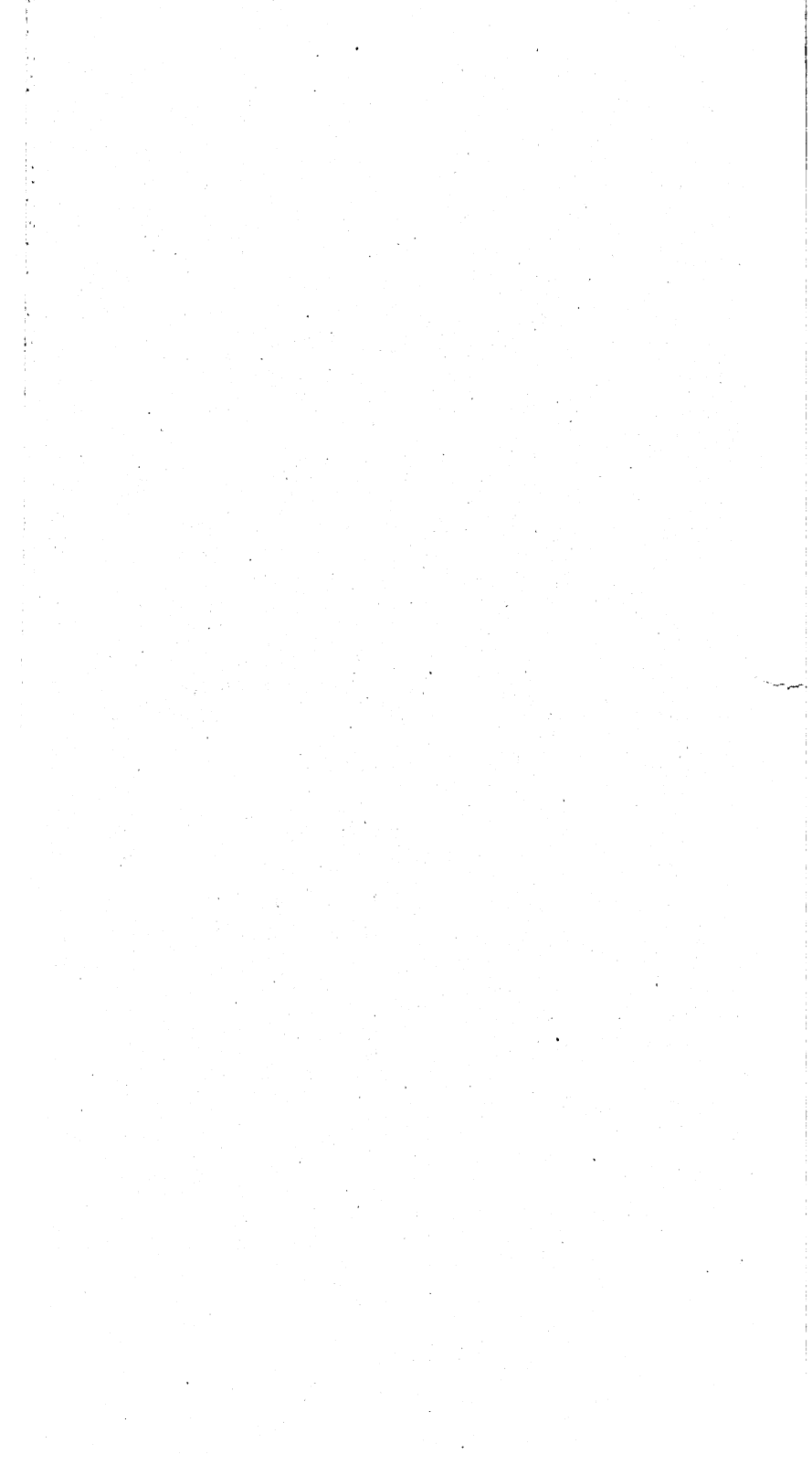
The average revenue of the state received from Baltimore city and county for licenses, fines, &c. for the last five years was \$21,553.66, and in 1821 was laid a State tax collected the ensuing year of which Baltimore city and county was to pay \$9,734, and the next year \$19,478, and to be paid in 1824, \$15,309, upon it being discovered that the proportion of 60,000 levied on this city and county was excessive. Two Academies in the county receive a *donation* each annually of \$400, and the city and county receive out of the tax on the banks for a school fund about 700 dollars a year each.

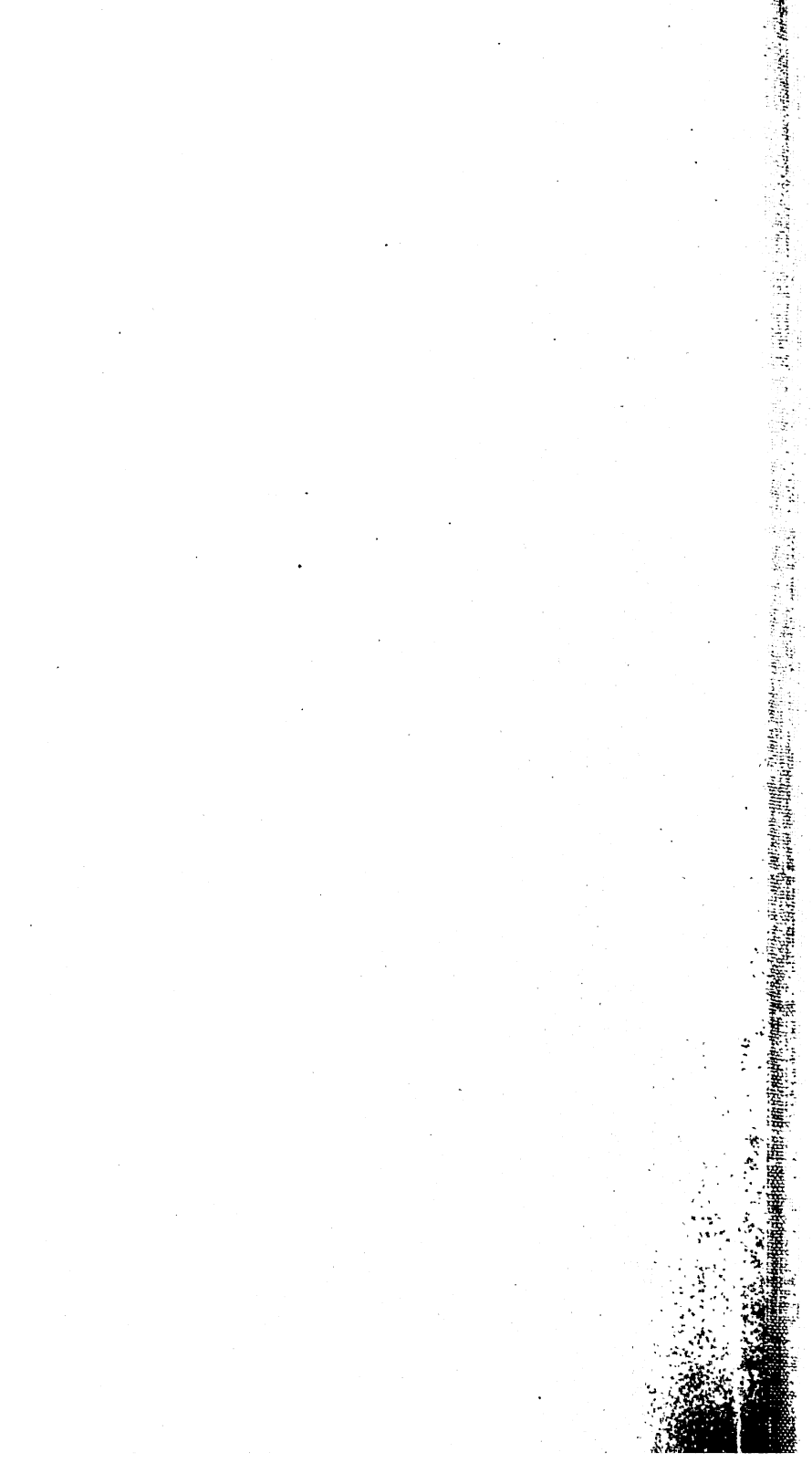
Colonel William Stuart and William G. D. Worthington, esq. are elected delegates to the assembly.

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